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NUCLEAR TEST SHOWS REAL U.S. INTENTIONS

LD191515 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 19 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

On August 17 the United States conducted at a Nevada testing range an underground test of a nuclear device. It was the first U.S. nuclear test after the Soviet Union had unilaterally halted all nuclear explosions on August 6.

Specialists justly point out that the problem of ending nuclear explosions is a sort of litmus test to determine the true position of any state on the entire complex of the problems of arms limitation and reduction. Tests are a catalyst of the arms race and their continuation is incompatible with a course of normalizing the world military-political situation.

Having run out of its scarce stock of poor "arguments" intended to justify the U.S. refusal to follow the Soviet example and halt nuclear explosions, the Reagan administration graphically demonstrated in practice at the Nevada range the worth of its avowed intention to make nuclear weapons "impotent and outdated".

Washington's clumsy ploys, like an invitation to Soviet observers to monitor nuclear explosions, are a poor cover for the Reagan administration's course of carrying on the nuclear arms race and of testing and improving nuclear weapons in the illusory hope of achieving military superiority.

The world public, worried by growing tension in international relations, by the threat of the spread of the nuclear arms race into space and by the escalation of the danger of military catastrophe, has viewed the decision of the Soviet Union to halt all nuclear explosions as another exceptionally important goodwill gesture which opens a realistic possibility to slow down and eventually reverse the arms race.

The overwhelming majority of observers agree that the ban on nuclear explosions or, initially, the U.S. joining the Soviet moratorium, would be a simple and reliable measure leading to a tangible and realistic step on the road of removing the threat of nuclear war.

The new U.S. nuclear explosion in Nevada is a challenge to world public opinion. The mayor of Hiroshima, which was the first victim of U.S. atomic maniacs, said in a telegram to the U.S. ambassador in Japan that, having resumed testing, Washington is trampling the will of the peoples, who demand an immediate end to all nuclear explosions.

COMMENTATOR EXAMINES NEED FOR WORLD SPACE AGENCY

LD191413 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] As already reported, the USSR has proposed that the forthcoming UN General Assembly session discuss the question of international cooperation in the peaceful mastering of space in conditions of its nonmilitarization. Here is our political observer, Aleksandr Zholkver:

It seems to me to be unnecessary to prove the need for international cooperation in using the very rich opportunities which are opened up by mastering space. As you know, space research in the recent period -- from the creation of a worldwide communications service and weather forecasting, to obtaining important information from space for geology, agriculture, and mastering the world's oceans -- shows that space can bring ever more tangible fruits for improving living conditions for the world's population.

At the same time, everyone understands that space research is a complex and very expensive affair. It is all the more important to unite the material and intellectual resources of all states. Positive experience in this direction already exists; the flights of international crews on Soviet spacecraft, the link-up of Soviet and American spaceships, and the recent creation of an international system for detecting, from space, ships and aircraft in distress. To arrange even broader cooperation among states the Soviet Union proposes the creation of a worldwide space organization, with a full examination of this question at an international conference to be convened no later than 1987.

So all this is not fantasy, but a truly concrete reality. But it must be stressed that to bring about these global projects, truly common to all mankind, one more very important condition is essential: the militarization of space must not be allowed. And this is not fantasy either; unfortunately it is a very real threat. Concrete work is already being carried out with the aim of creating space offensive weapons. If this process is not halted, the arms race in all spheres will acquire an even greater scale, creating insuperable obstacles on the road to joint peaceful space activity.

It must be said that this danger is seen particularly clearly by scientists. It is not by chance that 12 U.S. universities are collecting signatures for petitions calling for the scrapping of the American "star wars" program. And the Soviet Union proposes that the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly should call on all states, especially those having a major potential in the sphere of space, to do everything to effectively prevent an arms race in space. This would create conditions for broad international cooperation in using space for peaceful purposes.

U.S., SOVIET ARMS TALKS STANDS, GOALS COMPARED

PM19130? Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[P. Viktorov and A. Platonov article: "Geneva: Two Approaches. Who Is Impeding Progress at the Talks on Nuclear and Space Arms"]

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear arms taking place in Geneva are currently in recess: The second round has ended, and the start of the next round is scheduled for 19 September. Meanwhile, commentaries on the exchange of opinions that has taken place at the talks and on the prospects for the achievement of constructive accords at them continue to occupy the pages of the world's press. And this is completely understandable: The problems submitted for the Geneva talks agenda occupy a central place in the range of issues on whose resolution both our planet's peaceful future and mankind's deliverance from the threat of nuclear annihilation looming over it depend.

As is known, the formula for the nuclear and space arms talks was agreed upon during the Soviet American meeting at foreign minister level which took place in Geneva last January. The joint statement issued on the results of this meeting indicated that the subject of the talks was to be the range of issues pertaining to space and nuclear arms (strategic and medium-range). It was emphasized that all the issues at the talks must be examined and resolved comprehensively, in their interrelationship.

The aim of the talks was also defined: the elaboration of effective accords aimed at averting an arms race in space and at halting it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and at reinforcing strategic stability.

From the very outset of the talks in Geneva the Soviet side set course towards the preparation of decisions which, in the event of their realization, would represent the embodiment of the aims and tasks set in the January accord. The Soviet side put forward an entire program of measures whose distinguishing feature is its strict compliance with the principle of equality and identical security, which excludes either side's acquisition of military advantages.

A characteristic of the current stage of international development is the threat of the extension of the arms race into space which has emerged in connection with the plans adopted in the United States for the creation of large-scale ABM system incorporating space-based elements. Although Washington propagandists have designated this program the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), in reality it is a question of the creation of a completely new class of offensive armaments, space offensive means. According to data being published in the American press, such space-based means will be capable of hitting targets in space, in the earth's atmosphere, and also proceeding at full speed in the United States. In other words, America's SDI is in terms of its scope an unprecedented program of preparation for "star wars," a new attempt on Washington's part to secure military superiority, this time through space.

The aggressive nature of the calculations of those American circles who are pushing for the implementation of SDI is attested by the fact that the large-scale ABM system incorporating space-based elements which constitutes one of the most important components of this program is designed to neutralize the other side's retaliatory strike. This means that the SDI has been planned as an adjunct of America's offensive strategic potential. Its aim is to ensure for the United States the capability to inflict an unpunished first nuclear strike.

It is superfluous to mention the illusory nature of these calculations. The Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community possess everything necessary to ensure their own security and prevent Washington from breaking, to its own advantage, the prevailing parity in the military-strategic sphere.

But it is also clear that the implementation of SDI would inevitably entail a new and still more dangerous spasm in the arms race in all directions and would render it uncontrollable. Strategic stability would be radically undermined. The threat of the outbreak of nuclear war, including an outbreak resulting from a malfunction in the increasingly complex equipment which is given an ever greater role, would multiply.

In order to avoid such an extremely dangerous development, the Soviet Union has proposed that an agreement be reached on the mutual prohibition of the creation (including scientific research work), testing, and deployment of space offensive armaments. Everything the sides currently possess in this class of armaments, that is, antisatellite means, would be subject to destruction. The USSR simultaneously advocates the strict and undeviating observance of the indefinite 1972 ABM treaty, which directly prohibits the creation of systems for the antimissile defense of a country's territory, as well as the basis for such systems, along with the creation of space-based antimissile systems.

The radical solution of the space offensive arms issue being proposed by the Soviet Union would open up a broad prospect for deep cuts in the area of nuclear arms.

As a part of and in interrelationship with the solution of the problem of averting an arms race in space, the Soviet side has proposed an accord on the radical reduction of strategic means -- ICBM's, SLBM's and heavy bombers -- with each sides' simultaneous repudiation of programs for the creation and deployment of new forms and types of strategic armaments, or with the severe limitation of such programs. The cuts would affect both the carrier vehicles and the overall number of nuclear charges they carry. The USSR also firmly advocates the complete repudiation of such a dangerous new form of strategic offensive armaments as long-range cruise missiles of all basing modes.

Back during the earlier talks on strategic arms limitation and reduction, the USSR advocated a 25-percent reduction in their levels. Now, the Soviet side has expressed its readiness to go farther: to implement more radical cuts in the nuclear arsenals of the United States and the USSR. Here, of course, the matter of how the question of medium-range nuclear arms in Europe would be resolved would also have to be taken into account, insofar as the American armaments of this class, deployed as they are in West European countries -- that is, within reach of targets on Soviet territory -- represent a direct and moreover weighty addition to the U.S. strategic arsenal.

The USSR is seeking a strict balance of forces at sharply reduced levels also as regards medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. The Soviet side has proposed a solution whereby the United States would withdraw its Pershing II and ground-based cruise missiles from Europe, while the USSR would reduce its own medium-range missiles in the European zone to a level equivalent, in terms of warheads, to the corresponding nuclear means of Britain and France. As a result, the USSR would possess on its medium-range missiles in Europe not a single warhead more than the number possessed by the corresponding nuclear arsenal of the NATO countries.

Equal reduced ceilings, in accordance with the Soviet approach, would also be established between NATO and the USSR in Europe for medium-range [missile] carrier aircraft.

The USSR is also prepared for an even more radical solution: Europe's complete liberation from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union's proposed program of the above-listed far-reaching measures opens up an opportunity for reaching an accord which could become an historic milestone in the peoples' struggle for nuclear arms limitation and reduction, and for the easing and subsequent elimination of the threat of nuclear war.

In the desire to ensure appropriate conditions for the preparation of constructive solutions and even at this present stage to put an end to the burgeoning of the arms race along its most dangerous salients, the USSR is proposing to establish a moratorium on nuclear and space armaments for the duration of the talks.

The Soviet Union backs up its constructive line at the talks with unilateral actions geared to prompting the American side in its turn to embark on practical measures aimed at halting the military rivalry and reinforcing mutual confidence. Thus, in April the USSR unilaterally halted until November of this year the deployment of its medium-range missiles and the implementation of other measures in Europe undertaken in response to the U.S. deployment of its own new medium-range missiles on this continent. A unilateral Soviet moratorium on being the first to place antisatellite means in space was announced back in August 1983.

These good-will gestures are highly rated by the broad international public. People rightly perceive them as evidence of the USSR's sincere desire to lead the Geneva talks to a constructive conclusion in the name of peace and life on earth.

For all that, it has to be stated that there is still no practical progress toward reaching mutually acceptable accords at the Geneva talks. What is the reason for this?

The answer is simple: The responsibility for the stagnation in Geneva lies entirely with the American side and its actions both at the negotiating table and outside the talks.

On the entire range of problems raised at the Geneva talks the United States still adheres to positions which essentially rule out the possiblity of concluding areements which would accord with the previously ageed aims of the talks, to prevent an arms race in space and end the one on earth.

Let us take the key question of space offenisve arms. The United States refuses even to hear of embarking on a discussion of measures to ban these means. The American Administration is focusing all of its efforts, including those at the talks, on securing the legalization of its SDI program, that is, essentially a policy of overturning the ABM treaty and, with it, the entire process of limiting and reducing strategic arms. It is proposed that we essentially agree not on preventing a race in the area of space offensive arms, but on the "rules" for running the race.

In this way, the American side is blocking right from the start the very possibility of taking effective steps to limit and reduce nuclear arms, since it is clear that a race for space offensive weapons would doom the efforts to end military rivalry on earth to failure.

The United States is also displaying an equally flagrant departure from the January accord on the subject and aims of the talks with regard to the specific problems of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear means.

On questions of strategic offenisve arms the American side proposes that the Soviet Union implement a totally unjustified restructuring of its strategic defense potential, above all by sharply reducing its ICBM's which make up the basis of the Soviet strategic forces. As for the American strategic forces and the programs for building them up, they would remain virtually untouched. They talk of reductions, while in fact they adhere to a position which, were it to be implmented in practice, would mean an opportunity for the United States to sharply increase, by several thousands, the number of its strategic means primarily long-range cruise missiles of all kinds.

The American proposals in the area of medium-range nuclear means in Europe are also aimed at acquiring unilateral military advantages for the United States. As at the previous talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe, the American side refuses to take the corresponding British and French arms into account in the European nuclear equilibrium. The United States would like to leave its carrier-based aircraft and, essentially, almost all its other medium-range aircraft [samolety-nositeli] in the European zone outside the limitations. In circumvention of the SALT II Treaty, which established the equilibrium between the USSR and the United States in the strategic sphere, the United States is trying to secure for itself the "right" to deploy medium-range missiles in direct proximity to the USSR -- and not only in Europe -- reckoning on the possibility of using these means against the USSR in a first strike. In short, It is gadding about within the framework of its former positions, which long ago proved their uselessness for reaching a mutually acceptable accord.

The unconstructive nature of the American approach at the talks is also expressed in the fact of the negative U.S. attitude to the idea of a moratorium on nuclear and space arms.

Taking cover behind farfetched talk of some kind of USSR "superiority" in the military sphere (although the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff acknowledge year after year the existence of approximate parity between the USSR and the United States), Washington is doing everything to continue accelerating the deployment of arms which threaten life itself on earth. Thus, the buildup of warheads on ground-based ICBM's is continuing in full swing in the United States; the submarine fleet is being equipped with new boats and missiles of the Trident system; bomber aircraft are being modernized at an accelerated pace; and long-range cruise missiles are being deployed on sea-going ships and aircraft. Washington is also reluctant to halt the process of deploying Pershing II and long-range cruise missiles in West Europe.

On the threshold of the upcoming third round of the Geneva talks the following question naturally cannot fail to arise: Is there any possibility of overcoming the stagnation which has come about at the talks, not through the USSR's fault?

We believe that the work of the delegations in Geneva is by no means doomed to idle running. But what is needed for this, naturally, is political will and readiness to reach constructive decisions on both sides. The Soviet Union has this will. The entire package of proposals which the USSR has made at the talks grahically attests to the Soviet side's desire to arrive at mutually acceptable decisions in Geneva.

The USSR's good will and its sincere desire to erect a reliable barrier to the nuclear arms race were once again demonstrated by the Soviet Union's desicison, announced by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of teh CPSU Central Committee, to establish a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, starting 6 August this year. There is no doubt that, if other nuclear powers, and primarily the United States, make a reciprocal response to this peace-loving Soviet action, the prospects for an accord on questions relating to nuclear arms would be far more favorable.

It can be seen from all that has been said that the possibility of progress at the Geneva talks depends entirely on whether Washington manages to amend its position and abandon an approach aimed not at a mutually acceptable accord but at acquiring one-sided advantages for itself. Time will show whether the American Administration is capable of taking into account the peoples' desire to end the arms race and whether it will find within itself the political courage to embark on the path of seeking solutions which fully accord with the tasks of the talks and the principle of the sides' equality and identical security.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN NOTES IAEA TO MONITOR REACTORS

PM081522 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Aug 85 p 3

[Vladimir Gordeyev "Commentator's Opinion": "Example of Cooperation"]

[Text] A conference of socialist countries held in Havana recently was devoted to preparations for the 29th session of the IAEA General Conference. Taking part in it were delegations from the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR, the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia. The delegates discussed vitally important questions of accelerating the struggle to curb the arms race and prevent its extension into space.

The conference emphasized that the meeting is being held at an extremely tense time when the spiraling arms race, fueled by Washington, poses a tremendous danger to all world civilization. Under these conditions much depends on the activation of the international community to ensure lasting peace.

There is more than enough evidence to suggest that the world community can play an important role in this matter. Was that not demonstrated, for example by the entry into force 15 years ago of the Treaty on the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the monitoring of whose observance was entrusted to the IAEA? Expression was thereby given to the desire of most states on our planet to cooperate in the quest for ways to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons around the globe, and the IAEA's role here can hardly be overestimated. It is the acknowledged center for organizing international cooperation in the peaceful use of atomic energy. It is no accident that the agency's monitoring system is a unique phenomenon. After all, this is the first time it has been possible to reach agreement on international monitoring on the territory of a wide range of sovereign states. By way of a peaceful initiative, the Soviet Union adopted a unilateral decision to allow the IAEA to monitor several of its AESes and research reactors.

Speakers at the conference pointed out the great significance of the socialist countries' participation in the work of the United Nations and its specialized agencies with the aim of intensifying the struggle for peace.

TRUD CITES POLISH WEEKLY ON PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

PM191038 Moscow TRUD in Russian 16 Aug 85 p 3

[TASS report: "Article in Polish Weekly"]

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Aug -- The weekly of the Society for the Dissemination of Secular Culture, ARGUMENTY, (No. 31) has published an article entitled "Slav Encyclical" which examines the Pope's encyclical "Slavorum Apostoli," published in July.

This document is closely linked with the so-called "ostpolitik" currently being pursued by the papacy and the Vatican's ecumenical programs, the article points out. The encyclical cites the example of Saints Cyril and Methodius, who, "although they submitted to the patriarch of Constantinople, still -- without hesitation -- reported to the Romans." This example, the magazine stresses, is being used to prove the need to ensure that all Christian churches in Slav countries "are always of an open nature as regards other churches and at the same time as regards the universal Catholic Church."

Although the encyclical does not mention this directly, it is permeated with the idea of a "new evangelization of the Slav peoples," the article notes. The Roman pope intimates that, if the mission of Cyril and Methodius was the "first successful evangelization of the Slavs," it is now time to make a new attempt at evangelization.

It can be asserted with justification, the magazine stresses, that this encyclical is essentially the latest element in the Vatican program of ideological expansionism aimed at confrontation between materialism and idealism. However, such confrontation is not capable of influencing the fates of the socialist countries in Europe or the position of believers, but can only strengthen the conviction of people of good will that the dialogue with the East started by Pope John XXIII must await the future of Europe.

ADELMAN REMARKS ON CHEMICAL WEAPONS NOTED

LD192148 Moscow TASS in English 2115 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 19 TASS -- Kenneth Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, in an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper writes that Washington is planning to spend 163 million dollars for "chemical rearmament" in the next financial year alone. In order to justify those plans, the high-ranking spokesman of the U.S. Administration again resorted to the hackneyed myth about a "Soviet military threat". He slanderously asserted that the USSR has allegedly used chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia, although all those conjectures have been repeatedly disproved by authoritative international commissions and even by U.S. experts.

At the same time Adelman did not say a word about the fact that it was precisely the United States that had used toxic agents during its criminal aggression in Vietham in breach of the 1925 Geneva protocol on banning the use of asphyxiating, poisonous and other such gases and bacteriological means, the protocol which bears U.S. signature. Besides, it was precisely the United States that in 1980 unilaterally broke off the Soviet-U.S. talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons.

Insisting on "chemical rearmament", the spokesman of the Washington administration also passed it over in silence that U.S. arsenals, which are the world's largest ones, include more than three million chemical munitions. Fifty-five thousand tons of highly toxic poisonous substances of neuroparalytic effect are stored at depots in the United States and at U.S. bases in a number of countries, in Western Europe, in the first place.

CIA REPORT ON USSR GENETIC WEAPONS REFUTED

LD192208 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 19 Aug 85

["Glance at the British Scene" by observer (Igor Munichev

[Text] The Western news media may accuse the Soviet Union of everything, but they never dare claim what conflicts with facts. It is a fact, for example, that not a single kind of mass destruction weapon has seen a first development or testing in the USSR. Every new spiral of the lethal arms race has always been initiated by the United States.

Ever since the United States developed the notorious Little Boy that incinerated Hiroshima 40 years ago, it's been sending the arms race spiraling. The U.S. President has now given the green light to preparations for so-called "star wars." The bourgeois press, however, is still trying to equate the responsibility of the superpowers and if not whitewash the United States then accuse the USSR of a desire to develop a new generation of weapons of mass annihilation. The source of information is the American CIA, an undoubtedly interested party. Nevertheless the British press believes it's a fully trustworthy source, and last week all evening papers in London carried headings that accused the USSR of developing and testing genetic weapons, which violates the 1972 convention on biological weapons.

It is significant that the GUARDIAN, which has used the CIA report for information, just like other British papers, did not bother to supply any proof. Apparently it believes inventions by the American CIA are more than enough; and the CIA, following its usual tactics, has classified the part of the report that allegedly carries convincing arguments to prove that the Soviet Union has violated the 1972 convention.

To put it mildly, the situation conflicts with common sense. Imagine the counsel for the prosecution asking the jury to take his word because for reasons of secrecy the evidence cannot be made public. The jury would certainly make fun of it, but the GUARDIAN and some other papers have played such a strange role by repeating the utterly unfounded and indemonstrable invention of psychological warfare experts from Langley.

The CIA goals are obvious, the agency acts in the interests of an administration that has spent every effort to bury detente, frustrate agreements curbing the arms race, and sow mistrust between the East and the West. For this purpose it comes up with one false argument after another. We hope you remember that the CIA recently slipped to the Western press a falsehood about the USSR violating the convention on chemical weapons. With CIA assistance, too, a hue and cry has been raised this year about the Soviet Union allegedly disregarding provisions of the antimissile systems treaty.

The current falsehood will be forgotten soon, this is certain. But it will infect the thinking of Westerners with another lie about the Soviet Union. By spreading inventions about the USSR allegedly developing new kinds of weapons of mass annihilation, the British press itself has turned into a lever of misleading people, a lever cynically used by the CIA.

At a time when the international community has just marked the 10th anniversary of the Helsinki summit conference, whose Final Act urged the news media of participating countries to help improve the international situation and promote understanding and trust between nations, the role of slanderous Nazis assumed by leading papers in London appears especially unsightly.

WEINBERGER ADMITS NSC RUNS CONTRA OPERATIONS

LD191839 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Dmitriy Biryukov]

[Text] We have taken these pictures from a report shown on the "Vremya" program. [Video shows panning shot along line of faces of "contras"] There they are, the contras who commit one crime after another on Nicaraguan soil. Mighty forces stand behind these renegades, who by themselves would not hold out for long. When I saw this report, I recalled two items that I had recently read. One of them is an account of a press conference by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, and the other an article from the respectable American newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES.

At the press conference, the secretary was asked this question: Mr Secretary, is the National Security Council helping to run the contras' military efforts in Nicaragua? The secretary's reply -- and I would add that he tried to show that he has some sense of humor -- was: "Yes, a report like that was published in one of the minor papers." Laughter from those present. "In my view, you should address yourself directly to the White House on this matter." Comrades, it is difficult for us to address ourselves directly to the White House. So we will take this -- as the defense secretary considers it -- minor paper, THE NEW YORK TIMES, and acquaint ourselves with facts published in it. As high-ranking employees of the administration and members of Congress have said, the "opposition" -- that is, what the contras are called here -- which is waging a struggle for the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government, get direct military recommendations from White House representatives, who are part of the National Security Council.

I quote more: If the President wants to use the National Security Council for waging war in Nicaragua, I do not think -- said George Brown, democratic member of the House of Representatives for the state of California -- that we can control it in any way. One should remember here that the U.S. Congress in a way voted against direct military aid to the contras; however, it allocated $27 million to the insurgents as so-called non-military aid. And how can one check what kind of aid this is, if even a congressman said that nothing can be checked at all?

Officials in Washington have admitted that the contras' activities are run by one officer, who is a member of the National Security Council. This officer, who frequently goes to Central America, reports on his activities directly to the President. The White House has said that the officer maintains contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency, the Defense Department, and the State Department. I would like to draw your attention, comrades, to a fact: Under the previous administrations secret operations and, to be blunt, such dirty operations as support for the contras, were carried out with the formal non-involvement of the White House. The presidents and other high-ranking leaders reserved for themselves the option of plausible denial. It is now not considered necessary to do this. Indeed, the National Security Council is a government department and has premises in and near the White House. The present administration is clearly planning to step up its interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua. In the coming 6 months, having procured the necessary funds, all departments taking part in operations against Nicaragua hope to increase the overall number of contras from 20,000 to 35,000 people. To be direct, the U.S. defense secretary made an awkward joke.

U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA, SOUTH AFRICA COMPARED

LD192152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] According to a NEW YORK TIMES report, representatives of the U.S. Administration have recently been calling more frequently for the violent overthrow of the lawful Government of Nicaragua. Here is the latest news commentary from Igor Charikov:

[Charikov] Similar calls have been heard before throughout almost all the 6 years that have passed since the people's power took control in Nicaragua. But now they sound especially ominous; first because against the backdrop of the warlike speeches coming from Washington, the bands of CIA mercenaries sent into Nicaragua have sharply escalated their terrorist activities; second, because provocations on the borders with Costa Rica and Honduras have increased with the aim of drawing Nicaragua into an armed conflict; and third, while it is whipping up purely military tension, Washington, as its activities show, has finally abandoned the search for a political settlement in Central America. The point is that the United States has categorically refused to solve the issue either by direct talks with the Sandinist leadership, or through the mediating efforts of the Contadora group. Our conflicts with Nicaragua, an administration official has declared, cannot be solved while the Sandinists are in power in that country. The statement is succinct and very clear: Washington wants to remove its conflicts by overthrowing those currently in power in Nicaragua.

The remnants of the Somozists, the contras, are not meeting expectations. They are not up to much, General Gorman said on leaving his post as commander of U.S. forces in the Panama Canal Zone. This is the reason why the expediency of an incursion into Nicaragua by U.S. troops is being voiced with more frequency and openness. It was precisely this idea that President Reagan set forth in the secret report he sent to Congress this May.

So the formula of American policies as regards Nicaragua is as follows: Aim -- the overthrow of a distasteful regime; means -- military force. And as justification for this type of diplomacy they are citing the thesis about the defense of the democratic process, about freedom of will, and so forth. To be frank, this is a clumsy justification. As is known, the Nicaraguan people have already expressed their wishes at the elections held last November. So by trying to overthrow Nicaragua's legally elected government, the United States is hindering, in the fullest sense, the democratic process.

Why is Washington not showing such eager concern about the African majority in the Republic of South Africa, where the authorities not only ban any kind of democracy in general, but have also unleashed a bloody terrorism in the country? By carrying out a policy of constructive engagement, the U.S. Administration is, in fact, encouraging the apartheid regime. Washington long ago changed the concepts of freedom and democracy into small change which it puts into circulation when it needs to justify its hegemonistic policies or support a regime close to its own way of thinking.

SENATE TRADE DELEGATION TO FAR EAST NOTED

LD161629 Moscow TASS in English 1559 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 16 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov.

A high-powered delegation of American senators, that left for a tour of several Far Eastern countries today, apparently intends to resort to tough methods, its mission is to achieve a tangible reduction in the adverse balance of U.S. trading with these states, force them to open wider their markets for American commodities and reduce their exports to the United States.

The problem of the skyrocketing deficit of U.S. foreign trade, which exceeded 120 billion dollars last year, became a major weak spot of the Washington administration. The Far Eastern region accounts for more than a third of the sum.

Japan, Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong -- the countries to be visited by the delegation led by Republican Majority Leader of the Senate Robert Dole -- have favourable balances in their trade with the United States. The balance is particularly striking with regard to Japan -- 37 billion dollars last year.

The black ships of Commodore Perry who opened Japanese ports under the threat of guns pave the way for an American policy of imposing inequitable treaties in Northeastern Asia.

A new American armada, so to say, left to these countries. This time, though, it consists of influential senators, rather than men-of-war. Its task is to improve the shaky positions of American commerce at the expense of these countries by imposing U.S.-made goods.

Guns on the black ships were the chief means of pressure used by Commodore Perry. At present, besides military threat, it is also the threat of such weapons as protectionism which is behind the landing expedition of American legislators.

Protectionist passions are raging at U.S. Congress. While demanding that other countries open wide their markets for American goods, the United States erects numerous trade barriers in the way of exports from these countries. Growing tariffs and strict quotas, as well as direct sanctions are among the numerous restricting measures.

This is "freedom of trade" as Washington understands it.

HAIG PUSHES U.S. POLICY ON SE ASIA VISIT

OW180214 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; commentary by Sergey Alekseyev]

[Text] The United States is increasing attempts to extend its sphere of influence in Southeast Asia.

[Alekseyev] Hello, comrades. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz's visit to Southeast Asia has just ended, and his predecessor in the post, Alexander Haig, is already here. Haig is now chief adviser to the Pentagon's main contractor, United Technologies, whose military aircraft already crisscross the skies over the Philippines, Taiwan, and other countries in the region. It is not difficult to guess that the retired U.S. General-businessman is teaching his young Asian colleagues how to acquire these goods. Haig is now attending the meeting of young entrepreneurs from ASEAN countries being held in Indonesia. It is obvious that business is not the only purpose of his visit here. While holding meetings with ASEAN countries' leaders, Haig is actually doing what Shultz did -- trying again to convince them of the unchangeability of U.S. policy allegedly aimed at preserving the unity of ASEAN, at making the association play a leading role in the region, being a perfect model of security in Asia, and so forth.

Again from Haig's mouth come official Washington positions on the Cambodia issue, appeals not to hurry in following the peaceful initiatives of Socialist Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, and an appeal to force Vietnam to meet with leaders of so-called Khmer coalition government. All that is not new. The importunate repetition of official Washington positions by the former secretary of state only shows once again his anxiety. Events in Southeast Asia are developing not quite and at times not at all as they wish.

And this includes the examination by some ASEAN countries of a proposal to ban U.S. Naval ships from entering ports of the association member countries, the large-scale support for the agreement of states of the southern part of the Pacific Ocean for creating a nuclear-free zone there, and the growing indignation of Filipinos over the presence of U.S. military bases in their country; it is also the growing prestige among people of the firm and consistent course of the SRV and other Indochinese states aimed at genuinely transforming Southeast Asia into a region of peace, security, and cooperation. This is why Washington more and more often sends its administrators to Southeast Asia. The times when they could dictate here are moving farther and farther away.

U.S. URANIUM 'PROBABLY SMUGGLED' TO ISRAEL

LD192206 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Washington, August 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Orekhov reports:

About 342 kilograms of highly enriched uranium, the amount which was enough to create 38 atomic bombs equal in yield to the one dropped on Hiroshima, has "disappeared" from a nuclear plant in Apollo (Pennsylvania) in the past 20 years. Although testimony by many witnesses and experts indicate that the uranium was most probably smuggled to Israel, the U.S. authorities for many years have been displaying a strange helplessness investigating the case.

The UPI news agency has reported with reference to the FBI's just-declassified papers that the inquiry into the disappearance of uranium from the plant in Apollo, started as far back as in 1966, was dropped by the U.S. authorities three times already "for lack of evidence".

The U.S. authorities once again, for the fourth time, started investigation at the Apollo plant in 1980 when a witness told FBI agents how on an April night in 1965 high-level staff members of the plant management were personally loading containers with uranium into lorries.

The Numec company was headed in those years by a certain Salman Shapiro who was at the same time the co-owner together with the Israeli Government of the Israeli firm "Izorad" which engaged in the manufacture of equipment for the nuclear industry.

The eyewitness account was later confirmed by other persons. An unnamed spokesman of the U.S. Department of Energy has stated on that score that everyone is sure that the uranium was stolen precisely by Shapiro.

In defiance of the new facts the U.S. authorities have not been able to gather enough evidence to start proceedings this time either, and Shapiro and the Numec company were absolved of suspicion once again. A statement by experts of the Department of Energy that the amount of stolen uranium was possibly much greater was not taken into account either.

All this confirms once again the testimony given by one of witnesses and contained in the materials of the case. The witness when asked how uranium could be taken from the plant answered that that could be done exclusively with the knowledge of U.S. Government officials.

TASS ANALYST CRITICIZES WICK, NEW USIA BUDGET

LD101805 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Boris Shabayev writes:

The President has signed into law a bill giving the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) 887.9 million dollars in fiscal 1986. Another 125 million have been appropriated for USIA's closest "relation", the infamous International Broadcasting Council, which is the formal overseer of Liberty and Free Europe radio stations.

What will be that billion dollars spent on? A reply to this question was once supplied by USIA Chief Charles Wick himself, who publicly stated that the USA was at war with the Soviet Union. Mr. Wick told the reporters, stunned by that statement, that he so far meant "the war of ideas".

The billion dollars intended for psychological warfare waged by Washington against the forces of socialism, peace and progress can be well added to the Pentagon's peacetime record budget. Indeed, USIA's main task is to provide propaganda cover for Washington's aggressive military-strategic concepts and for U.S. hegemonistic actions on the international scene. The principal and actually sole method of its operations is to propagate by all channels and by every means available lies and slander about the Soviet Union, other socialist countries, national liberation movements and peace campaigners' organizations.

Lie number one is gross allegations about a mythical "Soviet threat," which are directed in murky waves at readers and listeners all over the world. USIA resorts to malicious concoctions about "the aggressiveness of the USSR" to justify Washington's war preparations and to dampen the pitch of the anti-war movement which has unfolded in different countries, including the United States.

Lie number two is filthy slander of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, in which there is "no democracy" and in which "human rights are suppressed." That vituperative propaganda campaign is intended not only to smear the world of socialism but also to distract public attention from the real and gross suppression of basic human rights and freedoms in the heart of imperialism, the USA, where tens of millions of Americans are shadowed by the FBI and where thousands are imprisoned only because they are opposed to racial discrimination and want social justice and peace.

Lie number three is false idyllic pictures of the "American way of life," tirelessly drawn up by thousands of USIA staffers for foreign consumers of their propaganda output. That output will never contain a word either about millions of unemployed and homeless Americans, or about Ku Klux Klan victims, or about the record growth of crime and other "attractions" of that way of life.

The White House formulates for its subversive and propaganda machine the task of launching a broad assault on the forces of socialism, peace and progress and, despite its astronomic budget deficit, another billion dollars has been set aside for the purpose.

U.S. FIRMS SACRIFICE WORKERS' LIVES FOR PROFITS

LD191632 Moscow TASS in English 1458 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 19 TASS -- TASS commentator Valentin Vasilets writes:

When poisonous gas leaked from a plant in the Union Carbide Corp., Institute, a small community in West Virginia, and several dozen people were hospitalized. The world press gave broad coverage to the incident not because it was something out of the ordinary. The accident at Institute was put against the grim background of a far more tragic event at a plant of the same corporation in Bhopal, India.

Transnationals often introduce at their plants in Third-World countries production processes which fall short of the basic requirements of labour safety. They use the Third World as a proving ground of a sort. But we should not think that at home the corporations are more humane towards their compatriots. They are "humane" insofar as they are forced to be such by the trade unions and public opinion -- but the latter do not always succeed. "Acid rains", containing harmful production effluents, [word indistinct] on the United States itself.

Incidents in U.S. industry are not so very rare, and almost all of them without exception are caused by gross violations of safety rules. Late last year 27 people were buried alive at the Wilberg Mine in Utah. It turned out later that very bad violations of safety regulations and labour protection rules had been recorded at that mine: companies think it right to save on spending for safety precautions in a bid to maximize their profits. It is mostly for this reason that, according to the figures of the Federal Mining Safety Board, an average of 130-140 lives of miners a year are claimed by accidents.

The main thing for the Union Carbide both in Bhopal and in West Virginia is to maximize profits at all costs. Bent on enriching itself, capital is always ready to sacrifice human lives both in faraway countries and at home.

Union Carbide Attacked

LD191816 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] New York, August 19 TASS -- A mass meeting of protest against the Union Carbide owners' criminal disregard for safety norms has taken place in the city of Institute (West Virginia) where the corporation's headquarters is located.

"Carbide has been sidetracked by profits," Eric Howard, a worker at one of the enterprises of the Union Carbide, has stated at the meeting. He pointed out that the owners of the corporation seek to get rid of elderly workers, replacing them by younger undertrained people who did not undergo special training to deal with hazardous substances but are ready to work for a lesser wage. Moreover, the Union Carbide management staff members deliberately spread rumours that a toughening of safety measures at chemical enterprises is ostensibly fraught with a loss of jobs.

"I can get another job but by God, I can't get another life", Eric Howard said.

The local residents' indignation was aroused by the events on August 11 and 13 this year when there was a leak of pesticides. As a result, an aggregate of 150 people were hospitalized. This proved the utter untenability of the assurances of the corporation, which is guilty of the death of about 2,500 people in the Indian city of Bhopal, that such tragedy could not happen in the United States itself.

On the walls of the local college auditorium where the meeting took place, there are streamers proclaiming "Welcome to the World Pesticide Production Center". And this is not an exaggeration. Over there, in Kanawha valley, there are nine chemical plants. Such a neighbourhood costs dearly to the residents of the "Cancer Valley" as it is called locally. Suffice it to say that after the recent developments in the city of Institute, the residents were forbidden even to eat vegetables from their kitchen-gardens without a special permission from the local authorities. Valley resident Yolanda Sims said she was unhappy with assurances from Carbide officials that the company was doing the best it could to find out what caused the leaks. She said the Union Carbide lies when it says that it cares about the workers' safety. She said that the corporation is stealing the lives of workers and of their children.

IZVESTIYA EDITOR MEETS WITH U.S. CONGRESSMAN

PM161128 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] A conversation took place 14 August between I.D. Laptev, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union Foreign Affairs Commission and chief editor of IZVESTIYA, and Gus Savage, member of the U.S. Congress House of Representatives.

DELEGATIONS ATTEND DPRK NATIONAL DAY EVENTS

AUCCTU Group Arrives 12 Aug

PM191550 Moscow TRUD in Russian 13 Aug 85 p 3

[Special correspondent P. Volpyanskiy dispatch: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] Pyongyang -- A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Secretary K.Yu. Matskyavichyus left Moscow for Pyongyang 11 August at the invitation of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea Central Committee to take part in the events marking the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation.

The Soviet delegation, headed by AUCCTU Secretary K. Yu. Matskyavichyus, which is taking part in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation from the Japanese invaders, arrived in Pyongyang yesterday.

The delegation was received by Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. During their conversation K.Yu. Matskyavichyus spoke about the contribution of Soviet working people's organizations to preparing a fitting greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress.

Kim Pong-chu stressed that the Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japanese militarism 40 years ago was the decisive factor in creating the preconditions for Korea's renewal. He noted that Korean trade unions are taking a most active part in the Korean-Soviet Friendship Month being held to mark the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation.

Speakers Praise Relations

PM191453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS reports under general headline: "Meetings on Korean Soil"]

[Excerpt] Nampo, 16 Aug -- Today the Soviet party and state delegation, headed by G.A. Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, which is attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of Korea's liberation, traveled to Nampo, a major industrial city and port on the west coast of the DPRK.

At the city stadium there was a mass rally of working people, who warmly greeted the visitors.

The Soviet Union made a decisive contribution to the rout of Japanese militarism and the liberation of Korea, Yi Kun-mo, candidate member of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, executive secretary of Nampo WPK Committee, and chairman of the People's Committee, said in his speech. We pay profound homage, he pointed out, to the Soviet Army servicemen who gave their lives in battles for the Korean people's freedom. The inhabitants of Nampo, like the rest of the Korean people, will continue to strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet people. Our liberator and reliable ally, the USSR is the motherland of Leninism and the world's first socialist state. The Soviet Union's successes are evidence of the correctness of the CPSU's Leninist policy and the Soviet people's inexhaustible strength. We wish the fraternal Soviet people further successes and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress.

We actively support the measures of the CPSU and Soviet Government to frustrate U.S. imperialism's attempts to achieve military superiority by implementing "star wars" plans and deploying new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe, the speaker went on to say. The DPRK particularly welcomes CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement on the Soviet Union's unilateral halting of all nuclear explosions. This noble act is intended to help end the dangerous nuclear arms race.

I.Ye. Polyakov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the rally and conveyed to the city's working people and to the Korean people cordial congratulations and wishes for new success in socialist building.

Our delegation has been in your beautiful country for only a few days, he said, but we have already seen a great deal and witnessed what remarkable successes the industrious Korean people have achieved in creating a new society under the leadership of the WPK and its Central Committee, headed by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. During our stay in the hospitable land of courageous and selfless people's Korea, we have been cordially received and have encountered the warmth of fraternal feelings. The working people of the Soviet land are filled with the same feelings for the Korean people. Soviet-Korean friendship has deep roots and indestructible ties. The struggle against aggressive Japanese militarism occupies a particularly important place in its history. Life confirms more convincingly with each passing day the historic significance of the Soviet Army's feat in dealing militarist Japan a crushing blow in August 1945, as a result of which long-awaited freedom came to the long-suffering and enslaved but undaunted Korea.

The speaker then talked about the present international situation and noted that safeguarding peace and security in Asia is of great importance. The U.S. ruling circles make no secret of their intentions to turn Asia and the Pacific and Indian Oceans which wash its shores into yet another arena of confrontation with the USSR and to deploy forward-based nuclear weapons in the area. The Reagan administration wants to form a triangle of bilateral agreements between Washington, Tokyo, and Seoul, to militarize the Indian Ocean, and to knock together a neocolonialist "Pacific Ocean community."

Rejecting these far-reaching imperialist plans, the Asian peoples are struggling persistently to strengthen peace and security and to maintain relations of good-neighborliness and cooperation. In this context great importance is attached to the commitments by two nuclear powers in the Asian Continent, the USSR and the PRC, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and the socialist countries' initiatives to strengthen peace and security in the Asian region. There have been positive reactions in many countries to the Soviet Union's proposal on a general, comprehensive approach to the problem of security in Asia and on the pooling of Asian states' efforts in that sphere. The DPRK's consistent, peace-loving policy is making a substantial contribution to the quest for ways of safeguarding security in Asia. The Soviet Union fully appreciates and supports the DPRK's initiatives to improve the atmosphere in the Korean peninsula.

The speaker expressed confidence that the friendship between the Soviet and Korean peoples and between the CPSU and WPK will continue to strengthen and develop for the benefit and prosperity of both countries.

The visitors were given a memorial banner of the city's WPK committee and people's committee. The Soviet delegation gave the Korean friends a Red Banner bearing a picture of V.I. Lenin.

Kang Song-san, member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, was present at the rally.

On the same day the Soviet delegation inspected a major DPRK construction site, the dam being constructed at the entrance to Nampo Bay.

TASS VIEWS U.S. DELEGATION'S VISIT TO ROK

LD191900 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo, August 19 TASS -- The deep political crisis which has gripped South Korea, just like widespread activities of the country's population against the rotten regime of dictator Chon Tu-hwan, has compelled the Washington administration to hurry with expressions of support for its South Korean puppet. This mission was assigned by the White House to the members of a U.S. Senate delegation who were urgently sent to the south of the Korean peninsula on a "friendly visit." As is clear from a report of the KYODO TSUSHIN news agency, the delegation consisting of U.S. Democratic and Republican senators assured the Seoul regime, which rules by means of sanguinary reprisals, of U.S. firm support with a view of subsequently strengthening bilateral cooperation in the ensurance of security.

At the talks on the expansion of contacts in the military field, the U.S. visitors obviously "did not have enough time" to touch upon the question of glaring violations of human rights in South Korea and of the suppression by the Seoul regime of any manifestation of discontent over its policy which is based on the consolidation of the militarist alliance with Washington. Instead, the senators in every way praised the so-called "liberalization policy" which had been announced with great pomp by Chon Tu-hwan. Under the cover of that policy, an unprecedented-in-scope campaign of reprisals was launched in South Korea with regard to the opponents of the anti-people regime. During the campaign hundreds of representatives of opposition circles, and of public and youth organizations were thrown into prison.

The opinion of the local press is that the visit of the U.S. high-ranking official delegation to Seoul and the statements made there by U.S. senators indicate that the Reagan administration does not intend to curtail its cooperation with the Chon Tu-hwan regime, the cooperation which is now assuming an increasingly dangerous trend. Putting into shape the ominous Washington-Tokyo-Seoul militarist triangle, the United States turns the south of the Korean peninsula into a major U.S. staging area in the Far East and brings most up-to-date armaments there, including F-16 fighter-bombers and tactical nuclear weapons.

JAPANESE SOCIALIST PARTY DELEGATION VISITS MOSCOW

LD171750 Moscow TASS in English 1702 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 17 TASS -- A delegation from the special committee of the Socialist Party of Japan on Japanese-Soviet relations, led by the committee chairman, deputy of parliament Toshiharu Okada, stayed in the Soviet Union from August 12 to 17 in keeping with a plan of links between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Party of Japan.

Noboru Yagi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Socialist Party of Japan, head of the International Bureau of the party Central Executive Committee, visited the Soviet Union together with the delegation.

At the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the Japanese Socialists exchanged views on topical issues of the present-day international situation and Soviet-Japanese relations, inter-party links. The delegation was received at the Foreign Ministry of the USSR, the Ministry for Fisheries of the USSR, the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation, the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, the Institute of the Far East at the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Institute for the United States and Canada at the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

JAPAN LAUNCHES PROBE TO STUDY HALLEY'S COMET

LD190535 Moscow TASS in English 0521 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Tokyo August 19 TASS -- Japan today launched the "Planet-A" space probe within the framework of the international programme for the study of Halley's Comet. In March 1986, it is to carry out an array of research observations and experiments from a distance of 200,000 kilometres away from this extraterrestrial body. Similar research is to be conducted by another Japanese space probe, "Sakigake", which was launched earlier. Japan participates in the programme for the study of Halley's Comet jointly with the Soviet Union, the United States and the European Space Agency member countries.

ASSAM ACCORD INDICATION OF INDIAN UNITY

BK191149 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Viktor Sivakov commentary]

[Text] Reports received from Delhi say satisfaction has been expressed about an agreement on solving the political crisis in the Assam state. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and representatives of Assam signed the agreement. Indian observers say conclusion of the agreement will pave the way for complete normalization of the situation in Assam. There is no need to retrace the tragic events that happened in Assam in the past few years. The events, however, speak of foreign intervention in India's internal affairs. Religious and communal conflicts were incited and separatist tendencies encouraged in the border regions of India.

The plans of India's enemies were also exposed. For example, Assam is mentioned in the Brahmaputra plan hatched by Western intelligence agencies. The plan envisages separating Assam and other neighboring states from India. The Kirkpatrick plan is also worth mentioning. This plan, named after the former U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, aims at Balkanization of India into many states dancing to foreign tunes. Support for the creation of Khalistan in place of Punjab is part of this plan. In this way, the scope of anti-India activities keeps expanding, at least 27 organizations working for Western interests are participating. Without foreign support these organizations could not have survived for so long. Their separatist slogans are prejudicial to India's interests because the people of India struggled together for their independence. All citizens of the united India jointly endeavor to strengthen their nation. They want peace to be established in every corner of India, from tea gardens in Assam to wheat fields in Punjab.

That is why Indian newspapers attach great significance to the accord concluded on the Assam situation and consider it as a contribution toward strengthening India's national unity. After all, there is no basic difference between habitants of Assam and Punjab and other states of India. They have one motherland whose problems they ought to resolve together. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, while addressing his countrymen, said we hope that the conclusion of an agreement will eliminate yet another source of tension and our country could pay due attention to development.

LEADERSHIP GREETS INDIA ON INDEPENDENCE JUBILEE

PM161836 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To His Excellency Mr Zail Singh, Indian president,

To His Excellence Mr Rajiv Gandhi, Indian prime minister:

On the 38th anniversary of independence, we send you and, through you, the government and people of friendly India cordial congratulations on behalf of the Soviet people and leadership.

In the years of independent development, the Indian people have achieved striking successes in overcoming their colonial legacy and in the cause of boosting their country's economy, culture, science, and technology. India's contribution to the common efforts to strengthen peace and the peoples' security is weighty. Its consistent statements on removing the threat of nuclear war, ending the arms race on earth and preventing one in space, and ensuring equal cooperation among states have earned India deserved prestige in the world arena.

The high level and multifaceted nature of Soviet-Indian relations, which are developing dynamically on the firm foundation of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, are cause for profound satisfaction. The close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India have become an important foundation of peace in Asia and beyond. The results of Indian Prime Minister R. Gandhi's official friendly visit to the USSR reaffirmed both countries' interest in further developing and deepening Soviet-Indian ties in various spheres in the interests of our people and for the sake of strengthening peace and international security.

Soviet people are sincerely gratified at the Indian people's successes and wish them new achievements in the socioeconomic development and scientific and technical progress of their country and in strengthening peace-loving independent India's international positions.

We wish you personally good health and the great Indian people well-being and prosperity.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT VIEWED

PM161021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by G. Kotovskiy, head of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Oriental Studies, India and South Asia Section: "Time of Change; 15 August Is Indian Independence Day"]

[Excerpt] Advances in industry and agriculture and in science and technology have made it possible to ensure economic independence. This is the most important result of India's development since independence.

J. Nehru's course, continued by Indira Gandhi, played the role of a locomotive in India's industrialization. This course envisaged the creation of a large state sector and of a system for regulating private enterprise, and provided for the use of planning elements in national economic development. The implementation of the "Nehru line" in economic policy, while ensuring the solution of a number of nationwide tasks, at the same time pursued the aim of balancing the parallel development of the two main forms of private economy capitalism, namely small and big business enterprise.

On the other hand, the state sector grew at a preferential rate (in terms of investments). It assumed commanding positions in a number of key national economic sectors (including metallurgy, power generation, the oil and coal industry, the defense industry, heavy machine building, credit, insurance, transport, and communications). The fate of the state sector has invariably been the focus of acute ideological and political struggle. This is due partly to a certain divergence of interests among the various strata of the national bourgeoisie, and partly to the place assigned to the state sector in the country's socioeconomic development by left-wing and democratic forces.

The polemic on economic policy questions flared up with new force in the spring of this year when the budget placed before parliament reflected a trend toward weakening the government's regulating role and broader cooperation with transnational corporations. The discussion centers in particular on questions of the modernization of India's economy: on whether it will be geared mainly to enhancing the level of consumption of the propertied and the more or less well-off strata that constitute approximately 10 percent of the population (that is, around 75 million people), or to resolving social problems inherited from the colonial period.

The most difficult problem of all is the poverty of a substantial proportion of the country's population, especially in rural areas, which stems from the fact that the overwhelming majority of Indian peasants have little or no land. The surplus of manpower in the villages leads, on the one hand, to underemployment in the rural population, estimated at 25-30 percent of the total work force in the early eighties, and, on the other, to mass migration to cities, swelling the army of the unemployed which now exceeds 20 million people.

The elimination of poverty occupies an important place in the program directives of the ruling Indian National Congress (INC) party. The well-known "20 points" put forward in 1975 by Indira Gandhi pursued this aim. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1980/81-1984/85) almost as much money was appropriated for various social programs to assist the needy strata of the population as was appropriated for the development of industry. Welcoming these measures, the left-wing and democratic forces emphasize the need for radical socioeconomic transformations, especially the elimination of the dominance of commercial and money-lending capital in the countryside and the consistent implementation of agrarian reforms initiated under Nehru.

Interclass relations in the country are complicated by ethnic, religious-communal, and caste-based conflicts. Under conditions where the main section of the working population (more than 80 percent) is geared to production forms based on manual labor, and where 58 percent of the working population is illiterate, the traditional value system still determines the world outlook of the overwhelming majority of Indians, even those involved in capitalist production. In the situation of increasingly tough competition both in the business sphere and on the labor market, traditional religious-communal, caste, and regional-ethnic ties are widely exploited as a means of protecting certain economic interests.

This has led to the activation of various kinds of extremist groups, particularly in the northeastern states and in Punjab. However, the extremists' intrigues would never have reached a scale threatening India's unity and integrity had they not had the backing of influential circles in the West. It was with the participation of imperialist special services that separatists succeeded in destabilizing the situation in the Punjab. The culmination of this antinational activity was the villainous assassination of the outstanding state and political figure Indira Gandhi.

Indira Gandhi always consistently favored the country's unity and national integration and opposed religious-communal strife. The firm stance adopted in these matters by the current head of government Rajiv Gandhi contributed considerably to the Congress-I [Indira] Party's biggest victory in the entire history of independent India in the December 1984 elections, when it won 49 percent of the popular vote and 79 percent of the parliamentary seats. The agreement concluded recently by R. Gandhi with the Akali Dal Punjabi opposition party ended the impasse in this strategically important state and demonstrated the political wisdom of the country's new leader.

The government, which has boldly put forward slogans advocating the acceleration of the Indian society's modernization, faces the difficult task of ensuring the continuity of the political course started by J. Nehru and Indira Gandhi. In this respect the steps taken by the new prime minister to strengthen India's international position were of special significance. The Delhi Declaration by the six heads of state and government adopted last winter, rejecting the "star wars" plans and calling for real steps in the disarmament sphere, reaffirmed India's role as leader of the Nonaligned Movement.

The results of Rajiv Gandhi's visit to our country in May have given special satisfaction to the Soviet public. The Soviet-Indian summit proved an important landmark in strengthening friendship between the two countries' peoples.

As the Soviet-Indian statement emphasized: "Both sides expressed profound satisfaction with the successful development of the relations of close friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the USSR and India. These relations are characterized by respect and trust between the peoples and leaders of the two countries. Their distinguishing features are stability in the political sphere, and a great scale and diversity in the forms of mutually advantageous cooperation in the trade, economic, scientific, technical, cultural, and other spheres. Their steady growth is an important achievement on the part of the two countries."

The trade, economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the USSR and India, which has been developing rapidly over the past 30 years, has been given a new, powerful boost. Big, new coal mines, power stations, plants, and factories are to be added to the more than 70 Soviet-Indian economic cooperation projects that have been built or are in the process of construction.

The Soviet people rejoice at the achievements of the great Indian people and relate with understanding to the difficulties they have to overcome. They send warm congratulations to their Indian friends on their independence day national holiday.

DRA MARKS 66TH ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE

Karmal Lauds Soviet Ties

LD191252 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Kabul, August 19 TASS -- The Afghan people is waging a just struggle for independence, territorial integrity and national sovereignty against the intrigues of international imperialism and reaction, said Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. He was speaking on local television and radio, addressing the nation on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of Afghanistan's independence. True independence, the Afghan leader said, necessitates a steady implementation of the land and water reform, an all-round development of the cooperative movement, industry, trade and transport, of the cultural revolution, ensuring political, economic and social unity of all tribes and nationalities of the country. The people's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are making every effort to ensure a rise in the living standards of the population, eliminate illiteracy and develop the health protection system.

The sacred Islamic religion is honoured in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan does not belong to any political or military bloc, is an active member of the Non-Aligned Movement. The Republic adheres in its foreign policy to the peaceful coexistence principles. The Afghan people will never tolerate interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan or any diktat from the foreign powers.

The Afghan leader specially pointed out the fraternal internationalist aid of the Soviet Union to Afghanistan for many years now. At the present time too the USSR gives all-round assistance to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the defense of her territorial integrity and sovereignty from outside aggression. We are proud of friendship with the great Soviet people, Babrak Karmal stressed.

Government Sends Greetings

PM200830 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

To Comrade Soltan Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers:

We send you, dear comrades, and, through you, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and government, and the entire Afghan people, the most cordial congratulations on the national holiday, the 66th anniversary of the restoration of independence.

The courageous Afghan people's gaining of freedom and sovereignty as a result of the long dogged struggle against foreign colonizers opened a new page in Afghanistan's history and made an important contribution to the cause of liberating the Asian peoples from the fetters of colonial slavery.

The Soviet state was the first in the world to recognize the independence of Afghanistan, which for its part was the first country to officially recognize the young Soviet Republic. The good-neighbor relations between our countries, which were established through the personal participation of V.I. Lenin, developed successfully in subsequent years on the basis of the principles of equality, respect for territorial integrity, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Since the April revolution, which the Afghan people staged under the leadership of the PDPA, Soviet-Afghan relations have been built on a qualitatively new basis and have been developing and growing stronger in the interests of both peoples. Our countries are confidently striding along the path of friendship, mutual understanding, and close multifaceted cooperation.

The USSR and the DRA are true to the ideals of peace, actively defend them in their practical activity in the international arena, and advocate ensuring security in Asia and worldwide.

The USSR wholly supports the just cause of the Afghan people, who are resolutely rebuffing the continuing armed interference of imperialism and reaction.

We wish the Afghan people, the PDPA Central Committee, the DRA Revolutionary Council and government, and you personally, dear comrades, further successes in defending the gains of the national democratic revolution and effectively implementing its tasks.

CPSU Central Committee
USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium
USSR Council of Ministers

INDOCHINA FOREIGN MINISTERS CONFERENCE ASSESSED

Good Relations, Peace Sought

BK180907 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1330 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Vladimir Korolev commentary]

[Text] Another in the series of conferences of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- ended in Phnom Penh on 16 August.

It has been a tradition for Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia to hold such meetings regularly as part of their diplomatic activities. Being concerned about the situation in their region, these three states have directed their efforts toward turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and good neighborliness.

This Phnom Penh conference was held at a time when the forces hostile to the peoples in the Southeast Asian region have been attempting to sow discord and distrust and create an atmosphere of hostility among these people in an attempt to increase tension in the region. They hope to induct the Indochinese countries -- Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia -- into the ASEAN organization which includes Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Brunei and in this way they hope to place this vast region under their control. Such a development would certainly run counter to the interests of the Southeast Asian people, who only want to live in peace and have good relations with neighboring countries. This is why the trend toward dialogue to normalize political and economic relations between the two groups of countries in Southeast Asia is now making great headway. This has been highlighted by the exchange of visits between the Vietnamese and Indonesian foreign ministers. During these visits, the desire for development and consolidation of cooperation between the two countries has been stressed. Just a few days ago, the Lao and Thai sides met and held talks for the first time in Vientiane. Each side stated the need for talks on bilateral and regional problems. As reported by BANGKOK POST newspaper, the outcome of the Vientiane meeting reflected the prospect that relations between the two states would certainly improve. Political observers have noted that these negotiations are the fruition of the constructive initiatives of the three Indochinese countries aimed at normalizing both bilateral relations and the situation in Southeast Asia in general.

According to Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia, every problem in their region can be solved through talks. The three countries have called for convening a regional or an international conference to discuss all problems in Southeast Asia. For its part, the PRK is ready to begin talks with the various Cambodian factions abroad on the condition, however, of eliminating the Pol Pot clique from the political scene -- a gang that was condemned for massacring more than 3 million Cambodians.

During this meeting in Phnom Penh, the three Indochinese foreign ministers called for normalization of relations with the PRC and Thailand. They noted that this certainly responds to the interests of all people in Southeast Asia. It was pointed out in the communique of the Phnom Penh conference that in light of the important achievements made by the Indochinese people in the national defense and consolidation cause, the PRK and the SRV have decided to continue the partial withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteer troops from Cambodia until total troop withdrawal by 1990. All the measures discussed during the Phnom Penh conference will certainly enhance the transformation of Southeast Asia into a peaceful zone.

International Conference Viewed

LD200900 Moscow TASS in English 0831 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 20 TASS -- A number of proposals were made at the Phnom Penh conference of the foreign ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Those were constructive and principled proposals that can help set the stage for talks, ease tension in the region and create a favourable atmosphere for a peaceful settlement of the problems of Southeast Asia. This is said by PRAVDA today in a commentary on this forum.

It is stated in the final communique of the conference that despite the obstacles raised by reactionary circles, tendencies towards a dialogue are growing stronger in Southeast Asia. The forthcoming meeting of the foreign ministers of Vietnam and Indonesia will be undoubtedly very useful in this respect.

The countries of Indochina sincerely strive to have goodneighbour relations with Thailand, the newspaper stresses. Any of them separately or the three of them altogether are prepared to begin talks with Bangkok. Kampuchea, for its part, can begin discussions with various Khmer groupings based abroad, provided Pol Pot's clique is removed from the political scene.

The three countries emphasized their willingness to take part in an international conference to settle the problems of peace and security in Southeast Asia. And finally, wishing to reaffirm their goodwill, they stated that the development of the situation and the consolidation of the revolutionary process in Kampuchea will enable the PRK and the SRV to complete the withdrawal of units of Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea earlier than planned, by 1990. At the same time the documents of the Phnom Penh conference created prerequisites for the resumption of Vietnamese Chinese talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries.

CAMBODIAN RESISTANCE COALITION CRITICIZED

BK171409 Moscow in Thai to Thailand 1100 GMT 15 Aug 85

[Ella Zhukova commentary: "Inside the Tripartite Cambodian Reactionary Coalition"]

[Text] Bangkok newspapers have been paying much attention lately to developments inside the so-called tripartite coalition government of different Cambodian refugee groups and sensed the grave danger now facing the survival of that government. The newspaper NATION REVIEW noted that the three Cambodian refugee factions have harbored suspicions against one another, and the rift within the coalition has evolved into armed clashes in which the Pol Pot clique played the most cruel part. The BANGKOK WORLD reported that some 40 soldiers of Prince Sihanouk's so-called Nationalist Army were killed recently by Pol Pot men.

Attempting to save face and preempt criticism against their grouping, some chieftains of the coalition said that such armed conflicts are nothing unusual and compared them to husband-and-wife brawls. Anybody with a sense of common ethics would wonder how a normal couple could take each other's life when they quarrel. However, killing has now become commonplace among members of the coalition government, which was established in an unnatural manner. Its supporters nearly had to use force to compel their puppets to sit at the same table.

They failed to create unity because the conflicts are deeply rooted and are beyond reconciliation, and even lead to endless fighting among themselves. A journalist of the Indonesian paper MERDEKA correctly said that the tripartite government is the merger of cobras, foxes, and tigers. Only hatred against the Cambodian people who have chosen freedom and democracy, coupled with the willingness to serve foreign masters who provide financial support, keeps the coalition members together. It is a pity that Sihanouk and Son Sann are not given real power and only act as brokers of the group. Both of them express worries about their future in a fairly open manner. Sihanouk recently told reporters that the Pol Pot clique has long lost its humanity and has become the devil with the only aim of keeping power in its hands. He recalled that 5 of his children and 14 grandchildren were killed by the Pol Pot clique while he was under house arrest.

In order to make it look like a fighter for freedom, some Western organizations attempted to give the Pol Pot clique a cosmetic touch by saying that the clique has already repented and realized its past mistakes. However, they can never cover up the clique's criminal nature. They sneak into Cambodia at night to plunder and destroy houses and farms of the Cambodian people and brutally massacre the Cambodian villagers. Regarding discipline at the Pol Pot camps, anyone who defies an order or tries to run away will be shot dead on the spot. Such violence and brutality resembles the way it administered the country when its government ruled Cambodia.

The Thai press coverage of the massacre of Sihanouk's men by the Pol Pot clique was an attempt to prove that this evil group that once killed 7 million Cambodian people is insane. The reports of this sort, which are made public before the opening of the UN General Assembly session, have obviously annoyed those people who wish to maintain the Cambodian seat in the United Nations for the coalition government, or specifically, the Pol Pot clique, to cover up their interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and fan tension in Southeast Asia. These people are the U.S. Administration, which has been providing money and weapons for the Pol Pot clique and using it as its tool. Although its supporters have made much effort, the little credibility of the tripartite coalition government continues to plunge down hill.

The Bangkok paper NATION REVIEW said that the Cambodian refugees' government will be wiped out easily if it does not have foreign weapons and support. It cannot escape doom. This is the most accurate assessment.

It should also be noted that under the present circumstances, support for the tripartite coalition government is aimed at pleasing foreign forces that are trying to trigger disputes in Southeast Asia. A leading member of the Chat Thai Party hinted that such a policy is very dangerous because it can lead to military confrontation.

COMMENTARY GREETS INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY

BK191441 Moscow in Indonesian 1330 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On 17 August, the Soviet people commemorate the Indonesian people's national day, the Proclamation of Independence. The establishment of the sovereign Republic of Indonesia opened up a new chapter in Indonesia's national development.

The preamble of the 1945 Constitution states that independence is indeed the right of every nation and that colonialism must be abolished accordingly because it is against humanity and justice. The sentence proves that the pioneers of Indonesian independence achieved the August 1945 revolution [words indistinct] the liberation of the oppressed people in the world. (?Accordingly), August 17 is the most honored date in Indonesia's history. The date symbolizes the end of the [words indistinct] oppression of the Indonesian people by imperialism and colonialism.

The 40th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia's Proclamation of Independence coincides with that of the destruction of Hitlerite Nazism and Japanese militarism at the end of World War II. The destruction of the Japanese aggressors -- to which the Soviet Army decisively contributed -- provided favorable conditions for national liberation movements in Asia. This was a prologue for the complete destruction of the colonial and imperial system.

Indonesia's August 1945 revolution dealt one of the serious blows to the system. By its scale, the Indonesian revolution was really a people's revolution. As a result, the British, Dutch, and other imperialists unleashed their anger against the young republic. Simultaneously, the revolution inspired broad solidarity by most of the countries in the world with the Indonesian people's [words indistinct]. In the United Nations, Soviet representatives together with their counterparts from socialist countries firmly countered [words indistinct] the colonialists who were trying to distort the reality of the Indonesian people's heroic struggle. The Soviet people responded to the struggle with strong sentiments, because they themselves had just ended a horrifying war which claimed 20 million Soviet lives in defense of their national dignity and independence.

Taking an independent path, the Republic of Indonesia played a concrete role in the international arena by gently developing nonaligned principles in its foreign policy and actively struggling against imperialism and the danger of war. Bandung was recorded in history as the first forum of the Asian and African countries. There, the Asian and African countries issued the 10 Bandung Principles providing for peaceful coexistence among countries with different sociopolitical systems. The Bandung conference reflected a search for a path to prevent the sharpening of tension, the arms race, and the catastrophes of war.

During the discussions in Moscow in July, parliamentarians from our two countries pointed out that the nonaligned spirit remains alive in contributing to the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. The Bandung spirit inspired the Nonaligned Movement, an influential force with positive effects on the international situation. Like Indonesia, the Soviet Union, one of the largest countries in the Asia-Pacific region, continuously pays attention to the maintenance of regional peace and security. The Soviet Union together with other Asian countries have called for a (?total) demilitarization of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, international sealanes, to create mutual trust in the Far East [words indistinct] peace and welfare for nations.

In May of this year, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forward basically new proposals on the elimination of the dangers of war in Asia. The Soviet Union [words indistinct] approach to this problem, an approach that would gradually overcome conflicts and tension in Asia and lead to the creation of an Asian forum. Such a forum would assert the principles of peaceful relations and cooperation among Asian countries. The proposals are understood by political and social circles in various countries around the world.

In his article in the KOMPAS newpaper, Lieutenant General Sayidiman Suryohadiprojo, a well-known Indonesian political and military figure, [words indistinct] the Soviet proposals in detail while calling for a serious study taking into account the national interests of each country.

The Soviet Union and Indonesia maintain cooperation conducive to the efforts to strengthen peace and security. Indonesian leaders consistently express the desire to contribute to the strengthening of mutual understanding among peoples and the prevention of new wars. The two countries' identical stand on these issues was strengthened during discussions between the Soviet and Indonesian foreign ministers in Moscow in April of last year. In recent years, there has been a certain level of optimism over the growing bilateral cooperation made possible by high-level exchanges of visits.

Recently, the Soviet people welcomed a delegation of the House of Representatives of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Vice House Speaker Harjantho Sumodisastro. During the meetings and discussions, the Soviet Union firmly called for mutually beneficial cooperation with Indonesia under the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, and mutual interest. The chief of the Indonesian parliamentary delegation expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet Union for its support for the Indonesian people's struggle for liberation while pointing out that Indonesia intends to develop economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union. As has been known, Indonesia's economic relations are almost entirely oriented toward the West. These relations are characterized by (?instability) and inequality. The Indonesian mass media and public hope that the development of relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries will correct Indonesia's unstable foreign trade.

Congratulating the Indonesian people on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Republic of Indonesia's Proclamation of Independence, the Soviet people wish the Indonesian people success in their socioeconomic development and the consolidation of relations between the Soviet Union and Indonesia.

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES GDR, BULGARIAN AMBASSADORS

LD191807 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report attributed to TASS]

[Text] Comrade Shevardnadze today received Winkelmann, the GDR ambassador to the USSR. In a conversation that took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere, certain questions were discussed concerning the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the GDR, as well as the current international situation.

Also today, Comrade Shevardnadze received Zhulev, the ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. A conversation took place on questions concerning bilateral relations and topical international problems. As doyen of the diplomatic corps in Moscow, Comrade Zhulev conveyed congratulations to Comrade Shevardnadze on the occasion of his appointment as USSR Foreign Minister. Comrade Shevardnadze expressed his appreciation of the congratulations. The conversation took place in a spirit of fraternal friendship and cooperation characteristic of the relations between the USSR and Bulgaria.

VOSS RECEIVES BULGARIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

LD191550 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and chairmen and members of standing commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet's chambers, met with a delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, led by Comrade Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they expressed confidence that the visit of the Bulgarian delegation will be one more step on the path of deepening interparliamentary contacts, and will contribute to the further strengthening of fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples.

Delegation Departs

LD200918 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 20 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, 20 Aug (TASS) -- A delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, with Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Politburo Central Committee and chairman of the National Assembly at its head, left Moscow today for home. It has been in our country on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS SENTENCING OF FRG SPY IN GDR

PM191355 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Spy's Sentence"]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Aug -- The Supreme Military Court in Berlin has sentenced FRG citizen (G. Maag) to 13 years of deprivation of liberty for espionage.

According to the ADN news agency, it was proved during the trial that the criminal had engaged in espionage against the GDR on the instructions of the West German intelligence service, the Bundesnachrichtendienst (BND). The court sentence points out that BND agents' subversive actions run counter to the interests of peace and promote the aggressive NATO circles' course toward confrontation and the arms race.

SOKOLOV RECEIVES FINNISH DEFENSE MINISTER

LD191609 Moscow TASS in English 1549 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 19 TASS -- Today Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the USSR, had a meeting with Veikko Pihlajamaki, Finnish minister of defence. Matters of mutual interest were discussed.

Taking part in the conversation which passed in a frank and friendly atmosphere were M.A. Sergeychik, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, as well as Mr Tiilikainen, charge d'affaires ad interim of Finland to the USSR.

Finnish Report

LD191645 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1300 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Correspondent Yrjo Lansipuro report from Moscow]

[Text] Defense Minister Veikko Pihlajamaki today began his visit to the Soviet Union. Meeting him at Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport were Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov and various high-ranking military representatives. Commander in Chief of the General Staff Sergey Akhromeyev, who succeeded Nikolay Ogarkov in this post 1 year ago, was not, according to preliminary information, present at the airport or at the talks at the Soviet Defense Ministry. On the Soviet side was Mikhail Sergeychik, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, in the second place. Since all Soviet arms trade passes through this committee, his presence indicates that these matters, that is, supplies of military materials to Finland, are under discussion.

During the talks, lasting 1 and 1/2 hours, the international situation was also covered. Marshal Sokolov explained the Soviet view of the present situation in disarmament efforts in various forums: the view was described as largely pessimistic. In talks on bilateral matters emphasis was placed on the importance of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance as a basis for relations between the countries, and it was stated that relations between the two countries' armies are developing favorably. A part of that is the biennial exchange of scheduled high-ranking visits, according to which Commander in Chief Valtanen made a visit here 1 year ago. Visits by defense ministers, however, are rarer; in fact the last official visit at a comparable level was in 1971. In addition to Moscow, Mr Pihlajamaki is to visit Kiev and Leningrad before he returns home.

FRG COMMUNISTS VOW TO SUPPORT MORATORIUM

LD191223 Moscow TASS in English 1145 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Hamburg, August 19 TASS -- The Hamburg organisation of the German Communist Party has released a statement here today, saying that the United States has no right to ignore the world public opinion which highly evaluated the Soviet Union's decision unilaterally to suspend any nuclear blasts. Washington, the statement stresses, is bound to respond to the new Soviet peace initiative with corresponding constructive steps.

The Communists of Hamburg and of the entire Federal Republic of Germany will make efforts jointly with the West German anti-war movement to force the U.S. Administration to terminate nuclear weapon tests and to support this way the Soviet moratorium, the statement by the Hamburg Communists notes.

West Germans, who hold dear peace in Europe and all over the world, the authors of the statement underline, have an understanding of and support the Soviet Union's sincere concern about strengthening peace and stability and creating genuinely auspicious conditions for reaching an aggreement on the cessation of nuclear testing.

FRG POLITICIAL SCANDAL BROADENS, MORE PREDICTED

LD192100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Aug 85

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Konstantin Pasyuk]

[Text] A cable from Bonn reports a new political scandal in the FRG. It appears that leading politicians belonging to parties in the current government coalition also received generous, but certainly not unselfish, donations from the federation of insurance companies and organizations. It has already been reported that the Flick concern andthe federal association of the pharmaceutical industry made similar contributions in return for tax concessions. Now the list of so-called donors has been joined by the insurance companies. I shall ask my colleague, Viktor Levin, to speak in more detail about this:

[Levin] The trial of the defendants in the Flick affair is scheduled to start on 29 August. The defendants are Lambsdorff, formerly FRG Economic Affairs Minister and a prominent member of the FDP [Free Democratic Party]; Friderichs, former chairman of the board of the Dresdner Bank: and Von Brauchitsch, former manager of the Flick concern. They are charged with corruption and tax evasion. However, since the trial was supposed to start on 10 January and has still not commenced, there is every liklehood that on this occasion, too, yet another pretext will be found to postpone the trial again. After all, to all intents and purposes, it is not only the three personalities just mentioned who are on trial -- or even their numerous accomplices, including Chancellor Kohl of the FRG, Strauss, the leader of the SUC and prime minister of Bavaria, and many others -- but also West German democracy, as it is bombastically and pompously called. The Flick affair has shown that politicians are bought and sold in the FRG and that the concerns do not just dictate their wishes to these politicians but also shamelessly plunder the state treasury. According to published figures -- and they appear to be nowhere near complete -- Flick, for instance, managed to avoid paying taxes on the sizeable sum of DM450 million, thanks to the connivance of the authorites. Kohl himself was personally presented with DM100,000 from Von Brauchitsch in 1973. Kohl received another DM665,000 during the next 7 years. Over a period of 6 years Barzel, the former speaker of the Bundestag, who is second only to the president in the Bonn hierarchy, came into DM1.7 million.

This did not make the Flick concern any the poorer. On the contrary it became considerably wealthier. These capital investments, which are called bribes in judicial language, brought it unprecedented dividends. Neither did the pharmaceutical firms lose out as a result of having to make donations. The Hoechst concern, for example, tranferred DM5 million to the CDU and the FDP. The Thomae firm shelled out DM2 million and Bayer handed out DM500,000. But in return for these payments they obtained two laws on medicaments which farmed out the FRG medicines market to them.

As far as the insurance companies are concerned, it seems that they have not yet managed to secure the object of their desires. But this is certainly not because Bonn's politicians have become less unprincipled but simply because they have not had time to do what the donors wanted them to do. After all the payments to Bonn ministers for their services, which have now come to light, were paid very recently, on the eve of the 1983 Bundestag election and even somewhat later.

I would like to draw particular attention to this fact. The Flick affair came to light in 1980. Even then many prominent figures were made to answer for matters which certainly did not show them in a good light. But, as the report about bribes from insurance companies shows, this is no way helped to improve political ethics. Bribe-ta carried on just as before. What's more, one can say with a great deal of confidence that bribes are still being taken; taken in order to give, in other words, to do the bidding of the monopolies. All capitalist states are based on this. Therefore, there can be no doubt that the list of companies and concerns who have Bonn ministers on their payroll is far from exhausted. It is merely a question of when the latest political scandal will come to light and how. That there will be such a scandal without fail is beyond question.

FRENCH GREENPEACE INCIDENT SCANDAL SPREADS

LD161641 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, August 16 TASS -- Revelation of the information on the involvement of the French secret services in the blowing up of the Rainbow Warrior, the vessel belonging to the Greenpeace international environmentalists organisation caused a scandal which is spreading. The vessel that was to sail for the Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific where France is staging nuclear tests, was blown up and sunk in New Zealand's Port Auckland on December 10. A member of the international crew was killed in the explosion, an act of sabotage.

On the demand of New Zealand's authorities, the international criminal police organisation (Interpol) issued warrants for the arrest of three Frenchmen, crew members of the sailing vessel Ouvea that was in Auckland just before the Rainbow Warrior's sinking. The Ouvea that had arrived in Auckland from New Caledonia weighed anchor immediately after the explosion and disappeared with its crew members who had been registered under assumed names. The warrant has simultaneously been issued for the arrest of a certain Frederique Bonlieu, who had befriended Rainbow Warrior crew and disappeared from the vessel shortly before the explosion. According to FRANCE PRESSE, all four of those named in the arrest warrants have been linked to the General Directorate of External Security. New Zealand's police had earlier arrested the "Turence couple", who turned out to be officers of the French secret services.

Thenewspaper LE MATIN carries today an interview by Roger Wibaux, former chief of the security board of the territory. He said there is no doubt that the operation against the Greenpeace has been implemented by the French secret services with the consent of the Defense Ministry. The same opinion is held by Jean Roche, another former leader of the security board of the territory. He said that the defence minister had undoubtedly been informed of the case, that the operation could not have been carried out without his knowledge.

In his interview, Roger Wibaux cynically justifies the actions of the French secret services in New Zealand's ports. He said France has done what it should have done by thwarting people who damage its interests.

The stream of information about the circumstances of the vessel's sinking now rushed on the French people by the mass media contrasts sharply with complete silence of the official authorities. It was only announced that member of the state council Bernard Tricot whom the French President Francois Mitterrand entrusted with investigating the case, will meet Defence Secretary Charles Hernu next week again.

The newspaper L'HUMANITE today came out with the demand to establish promptly who are guilty of masterminding the sinking of the vessel. There are a lot of reasons for getting a clear answer to the question: Who ordered this dirty operation, the newspaper writes.

USSR, CYPRUS EXCHANGE GREETINGS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD171548 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Moscow, August 17 TASS -- The foreign ministries of the USSR and the Republic of Cyprus exchanged congratulatory messages in connection with the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The telegram of the USSR Foreign Ministry expresses the confidence that positive experience of the development of Soviet-Cyprus relations accumulated over these years, of relations based on the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs, will be promoting the further consolidation of traditional friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in the interests of peace and international security. The wishes of success in the efforts aimed at the consolidation of independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus were conveyed to the friendly Cyprus people.

The telegram from the minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Cyprus expresses satisfaction with very friendly relations between the two countries, the relations that set an example of friendship and cooperation and are based on the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Helsinki Final Act. The message emphasizes the principled nature of the Soviet Union's stand in the Cyprus matter in support of independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and expresses the gratitude for this support and the wish to continue developing cooperation in all spheres to the benefit of the peoples of both countries.

BRIEFS

USSR-FINNISH SCIENTIFIC MEETING -- A routine session of the Soviet-Finnish Commission on Scientific-Technical Cooperation took place 13-14 August in Moscow. It was noted at the session that the commission's work and that of its working bodies has promoted an expansion of trade and the creation of the basis for the development of scientific-production and industrial cooperation. In accordance with the agreement reached, the sides are continuing work to complete preparation of a draft list of the main directions and themes of long-term scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland up to the year 2000. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 14 Aug 85 LD]

FINNISH TRADE, TECHNICAL COOPERATION -- It is 30 years today since the USSR and Finland signed an agreement on scientific-technical cooperation. Finland regards the Soviet Union as its most reliable partner. The annual trade turnover between the two countries is in excess of R5 billion, and continues to grow steadfastly. The same can be said of scientific-technical cooperation: More than 80 Finnish firms have scientific-technical agreements with Soviet research institutes. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 16 Aug 85 LD]

PFLP SECRETARY GENERAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 19 AUG

JN191245 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine [PFLP] Secretary General George Habash arrived in Moscow this morning leading an important delegation on a visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation will hold talks with the Kremlin's leaders on recent developments in the Palestinian and Arab arenas, particularly the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement and the results of the emergency Casablanca summit.

COMMENTARY CRITICIZES MOTIVES OF AMMAN AGREEMENT

LD161757 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Aleksandr Tomoshkon commentary]

[Text] Good evening, friends. As I promised you last week, I devote my talk today to a number of questions raised by our listener Husayn Nasir residing in the West Bank. In his letter addressed to me he raised a number of questions about the Amman agreement. Anyone can raise such questions because what is involved here is a document whose implementation might lead to far-reaching consequences as far as the whole Arab world is concerned, because the Amman agreement deals with the Palestinian question.

First of all, the Amman agreement is aimed at robbing the Palestine Liberation Organization of its independent role in the efforts aimed at insuring a truly just solution to the fundamental issue that created the Middle East crisis, which has been going on for many years. The Amman agreement gives preference in the participation of the Palestinian issue talks to the so-called Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation. It is for this reason that the agreement is being strongly criticized in the Arab world. Judge for yourself, friends.

In implementation of the Amman agreement, preparations are being made for the so-called dialogue between the American offical representatives and a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. It is primarily for this purpose that Richard Murphy, the American assistant secretary of state, came to the Middle East again, Before Murphy's departure from Washington, the official representative of the American State Department, Redman, said that the abovementioned meeting will not take palce unless agreement is reached on the suitable conditions or unless it leads to the organization of direct talks between the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and Israel. Among these conditions is that the Palestinian side to the joint delegation cannot possibly be represented except by persons who have no link whatsoever with the PLO, and Washington must approve the nomination of these persons. Like Tel Aviv, Washington refuses to recognize the PLO or to estabish any link with it.

This is the dangerous course to the Palestinian people, and indeed to all the Arabs, which the Amman agreement seems to be taking in practice. I believe, friends, that there is no harm in recalling how the U.S. President commented on the agreement. He described it as positive. Naturally it is not positive as far as the Arabs are concerned. The American President explained that the Amman agreement has become an initiative that would lead to the progress of the realization of the Reagan plan he submitted in September 1982 shortly before the convening of the Arab summit conference in Fes. The Fes summit rightly rejected the plan of the American President considering it a continuation of the collusion of Camp David. Thus, the separate and capitulatory policy of the Zionist enemy and his protectors -- the policy intended to be imposed on the Arabs -- had been rejected once again.

Therefore, Washington and Tel Aviv are now working to induce the two parties to the Amman agreement to move away from the Arab line endorsed in Fes. What has been endorsed in Fes is the continuation of the struggle for the establishment of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people and chiefly their right to establish their own independent state on the soil of their homeland with its capital, east Jerusalem.

Now Washington and Tel Aviv are persistently pushing Jordan toward separate talks with Israel behind the backs of the Palestinian people, and at the expense of their sacred national rights, chiefly their right to establish their own state. Without exercizing this basic right, the Palestinian people will remain destitute forever. This is the goal of Washington and Tel Avis's dishonorable deal connected with the Amman agreement. Therefore, in reply to Husayn Nasir of the West Bank, what does this agreement mean in fact, peace or surrender? You friends can answer this question, and I believe they will give the correct answer. Thank you, peace be upon you.

TASS NOTES END OF MURPHY'S MIDDLE EAST TOUR

LD181619 Moscow TASS in English 1652 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Text] Beirut, August 18 TASS -- Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, completed today his tour of the Middle East countries in the course of which he visited Israel, Egypt and twice Jordan. The U.S. emissary made another attempt to impose upon Arab countries the notorious "Reagan plan" of the Middle East settlement based on Camp David accords. Judging by the results of the talks, Washington which continues to oppose the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East and does not want to recognize the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine has again failed to get the separate Camp David process out of an impasse.

Commentary on Murphy Tour

LD172055 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 17 Aug 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatovunskiy]

[Text] In a recent press conference, Redman, the U.S. State Department spokesman, made statements that deserve attention. Commenting on the current visit by Richard Murphy, the assistant secretary of state for the Middle Eastern and South Asian affairs, he said that the visit concerns looking for the most effective means of establishing peace in the Middle East. Replying to a question by one of the journalists about how to connect the American declaration of its neutrality in the issue of the Western Sahara with the sending of American weapons to Morocco, he said that Washington stands by the Rabat talks for reaching an agreement among all the concerned parties. As for the weapons, Redman said, that they are not directed against the Polisario in particular.

It is difficult to determine to whom these statements are addressed. Anyhow, they are not addressed to anybody with sound reason. Everybody knows that America boycotts all the resolutions aimed at establishing comprehensive peace in the Middle East, including the UN resolutions, and that America refuses to participate in the international conference on the Middle East.

In spite of all this, Murphy is looking for more effective means. Yes, he is looking for those means that will lead not to peace, but to the fulfillment of the expansionist schemes of the American-Israeli strategic alliance regardless of peace.

As for the American weapons, we consider that this statement by the U.S. State Department spokesman is open to criticism. The Americans send the weapons to Israel and claim that they are not to be used by the Zionists against the Arabs. However, in acutual fact, the United States was and is still arming the Israeli aggressors for this purpose in particular. Washington is sending the weapons to Morocco not for consolidating the defensive ability of that Arab country, which nobody intends to attack, but to create another focus of tension in Africa.

The permanent secretariat of the AAPSO recently issued a statement that included that American policy in the Middle East is directed against the interests of the Arab countries and contradicts the pursuit of the Arab peoples for peace, freedom, and progress.

CPSU PARTY WORKERS' DELEGATION VISITS SYRIA

PM161826 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 First Edition p 4

[Tass report: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by V.K. Foteyev, first secretary of the Chechen-Ingush CPSU Obkom, was in Syria 5 through 12 August in line with the plan for ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party. The delegation familiarized itself with the work of public organizations and the Ba'th Party's activity in this sphere.

IMPROVED RELATIONS SOUGHT WITH GULF COUNTRIES

GF172018 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1730 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 17 Aug (WAM) -- The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD stated today that Soviet Ambassador to Kuwait Dr Pogos Akopov, is exerting intense efforts in the Gulf region in an attempt to develop relations between his country and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

The newspaper quoted diplomatic sources in Cairo as saying that Akopov is currently meeting with senior officials at the Soviet Foreign Ministry to find the means to develop those relations by increasing the trade between Moscow and Saudi Arabia and the Gulf countries. Akopov was selected to strengthen relations with Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and the United Arab Emirates because he is a senior orientalist and an expert on the Arab world economy. He previously worked in Cairo for 12 years and speaks various Arabic dialects fluently.

The paper noted that an official at the Soviet Foreign Ministry has stated that relations between Moscow and Riyadh "still exist and have not been severed even though they are frozen due to lack of bilateral activity." The official stated that the book issued annually by the ministry sill includes an entire page under the name of the Saudi Embassy in Moscow, despite the fact that there are no Saudi ambassadors or diplomats. Also, congratulatory cables are exchanged every year on national holidays and official occasions.

It should be noted that the level of trade between the Soviet Union and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the first 3 months of 1985 reached $80 million, according to a report issued by the Soviet Union.

U.S. REFUSES TO BACK MAJORITY RULE IN S. AFRICA

PM161225 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading "Apartheid": "The U.S. Stance"]

[Text] Washington, 13 Aug -- The Reagan administration is extremely alarmed by the events in South Africa. White House spokesman L. Speakes, speaking in California, called the situation in South Africa "very serious." He stressed that Washington wants the speediest "restoration of order" in the country and has urged the P. Botha government to "make bold decisions." But Speakes refused to confirm U.S. advocacy of the establishment of majority rule in South Africa and "did not wish to support the 'one man, one vote' principle" on which, as is known, the opponents of the apartheid system insist.

REACTION TO BOTHA SPEECH, S. AFRICAN UNREST NOTED

Racism 'Tolerated'

LD171041 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] On Thursday [15 August] South African President Botha rejected calls for major concession to the black majority. He was speaking at the opening of the Natal provincial congress of the governing National Party in Durban. Here are some details.

Botha's 1-hour speech in Durban's City Hall had been depicted in advance both in the United States and South Africa as a platform for major changes in apartheid, the system of racial separation that has prevailed in South Africa since 1948. But nothing of the kind happened. The South African president refused to soften his terms for the release of the jailed black leader and human rights activist Nelson Mandela. His speech was defiant and at times belligerent. Botha's speech came a day after anti-racial demonstrations in black areas resumed and the police killed three more blacks. The state of emergency there is in its fourth week; over 1,500 people have been arrested and more than 600 killed. Leading black human rights activists such as Bishop Desmond Tutu, the Rev. Beyers Naude, who is general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, and others said that the speech did not measure up even to any of the moderate expectations that had been generated. Desmond Tutu found no encouragement for a peaceful solution to South Africa's racial problems. Mr Botha has dashed all hopes.

A different opinion was voiced in the United States, where the Reagan administration claimed that the leader of the South African racists had made an important statement containing steps that would advance the end of apartheid. Do administration officials know more about apartheid than South Africa's blacks to have sounded that optimistic against a background of disillusion, anger and frustration over the speech in Durban? Washington's verbal displeasure with apartheid is dictated by considerations that have got nothing to do with sympathy for the black majority there. The White House is not against the white minority rule. If so-called human rights champions in the Reagan administration wanted to work to dismantle the ugly system of apartheid, they would have found effective ways of doing so, taking economic and other sanctions against Pretoria. After all, they are so fond of slapping sanctions and embargos, but not this time. Racists are their friends. Together, Washington and Pretoria are in a state of constructive engagement; both despise blacks as second-or even third-rate people; both gain from cooperation. American companies get huge profits out of cheap black labor and Pretoria gets modern technology, allowing it to buttress its military might, so who cares about human rights?

When an American delegation gets dressed up before going to Helsinki it puts on a mantle of pious infatuation with human rights, but when it comes to South Africa, where over 600 people were killed in less than a month and where President Botha, in belligerent tone, dashes all hopes of introducing elements of civility to the minority rule, the White House starts blabbing happily about steps toward ending apartheid. If you believe that something is terribly wrong with Washington's thinking, you're mistaken; there's nothing incredible about it; racism is perfectly tolerated at home and abroad. One cannot be the best friend of human rights and at the same time its bitter enemy. The reaction of the White House to Botha's speech in Durban proves beyond a shadow of a doubt where the United States Administration really stands.

Botha Regime 'Bankrupt'

LD162154 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1845 GMT 16 Aug 85

[From the "World Today" program presented by Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] In the first edition of the review I told you in detail, comrades, about the storm of indignation and anger that had been brought about throughout the whole world by the so-called speech of reforms that had been delivered by Pieter Botha. In this speech, he said that there is no alternative to apartheid in the Republic of South Africa [RSA].

Now we have received a video report. Look at him, look at this orator, Pieter Botha, the exultant and self-satisifed boss of the racists, the man who governs the most repulsive regime on this earth, the apartheid regime. I will never let our country's white minority to take the path of suicide, this braggart said. Of course, the fate of the black majority is of no concern to him. [video shows clips of Botha making his recent speech]

And while he is taking care of the well-being and the inviolability of a small group of his white-skinned fellows, hundreds of thousands of dark-skinned citizens, the masters of this country and this land, are being subjected to monstrous oppression and mockery; their best sons are being put behind bars and are falling beneath bullets. The speech by Pieter Botha is perhaps the most vivid confirmation and embodiment of the bankruptcy of the racist regime from the very beginning, a regime that has only one ally and sponsor on this earth, Washington.

Botha has disappointed everyone. The black-skinned population of the RSA is angry. The whites are disappointed. And the natural consequence of the regime's political bankruptcy has been a sharp fall in the rand on the Johannesburg market, as is shown by this video report received from South Africa this evening. [video shows scenes of currency and stock market]

Country Ready To Explode

PM191539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[N. Baratova commentary under the general headline "South Africa in Turmoil"]

[Text] Pretoria has dashed the last hopes of people who thought that the apartheid regime would forsake its inhuman system of racial segregation. The racists have, through P. Botha, promised in essence to "act even more brutally" toward the country's black inhabitants.

The simulated love of peace contained in Botha's speech will not fool the African majority. It is obvious that it is designed for the United States and other Western supporters of "constructive engagement" with South Africa in order to "jusfity" their comprehensive support for the racists. As for the participants in the growing protest movement, their opinion has been expressed by the United Democratic Front (UDF), which heads the Africans' struggle. The UDF has stated that the granting of universal suffrage to Africans, the abolition of the ban on the activity of democratic organizations in the country and of restrictions on the movement of Africans, and the release of N. Mandela and other political prisoners are imperative if there is to be a peaceful settlement of the country's internal political crisis.

The government's refusal to meet the people's legitimate demands will only boost the African majority's freedom struggle.

Events akin to civil war are already taking place in South Africa today. The African population's protests are like the beginning of a volcanic eruption and cannot be halted either by a state of emergency or ruthless violence. South African soil has never before known passions and struggle at such a pitch and never before have so many people risen up against the state policy of apartheid. Despite the terror, the protest demonstrations are becoming more massive and the encounters with the police and regular troops increasingly bitter. The volcano of anger is ready to explode and sweep away the entire system of oppression.

Washington Position Selfish

PM161138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Korochantsev "Commenator's Column": "Coming Apart at The Seams"]

[Text] South Africa is enveloped in the flames of a liberation struggle. Representatives of all racial groups and various social strata of the population are participating in big antiracist demonstrations. Declaring a state of emergency over virtually the entire country, the Botha government has shown that it has no methods in its arsenal for ensuring a "settlement" other than brute force and that it intends to maintain apartheid at all costs. But even by using methods of bloody terror, it will not succeed in restraining the expanding movement against the system of racial segregation.

Peaceful demonstrators are being shot by the Army and the police. There is a "real war situation" in East London, Durban, Johannesburg, Capetown and the Suburbs, a spokesman for the United Democratic Front (UDF) stated. Agents of the South African special services are trying to split the united front of the struggle against apartheid.

However, the butchers are encountering organized and resolute rebuffs, and the tone is being set by the working class. Moreover, a nationwide miners' strike, in which 400,000 people are preparing to take part, is scheduled for 25 August.

The events in South Africa are taking a clearly unwelcome turn for Pretoria and its main ally, Washington. Sensing that the situation in the country is getting out of control, the racists are pinning increasing hopes on outside support. Suspicious diplomatic intrigues have started around South Africa. The meeting between U.S. National Security Adviser R. McFarlane and South African Foreign Minister R. Botha hurriedly held in Vienna the other day was an obvious attempt to encourage the regime.

As L'HUMANITE of Paris points out, Botha went to Europe to wring support from the United States, Britain, and the FRG for the policy of escalating the terror and to try to restrain the international campaign to isolate the apartheid regime.

Washington is frankly guided by its selfish strategic and economic interests in South Africa and is by no means preparing to force its authorities to abandon apartheid, despite the unprecedentedly sharp criticism of this course from the U.S. and international public. The Reagan administration categorically opposes the use of effective sanctions against South Africa, restating its adherence to the policy of "constructive cooperation," which is tantamount to an anti-African military-political alliance between the United States and South Africa. Observers are pointing out in this connection that Vienna saw the discussion of the possibility of "more active U.S. participation in events should they deteriorate further."

However, the people's will is insurmountable. The struggle in South Africa is being waged for national and social liberation and for the creation of a democratic society based on the equality of all citizens irrespective of their race. We do not intend to have talks on "reforming" apartheid -- it must be a question of completely destroying it and establishing democracy, Oliver Tambo, president of the African National Congress (ANC), stated.

The events in South Africa show that there can be no compromise between the racists and the 25 million Africans who are in a state of slavery.

Oppressive Policies Accelerated

MB160940 Moscow in Ndebele to Zimbabwe 1730 GMT 14 Aug 85

[Aleksandr Volkov commentary]

[Text] The South African police [SAP] and the South African Defense Forces [SADF] continue to harass the opponents of apartheid in South Africa. The numbers of people killed, maimed, and detained are increasing daily. Many other points concerning this siutation will be presented to you by Aleksandr Volkov, our news analyst.

In an interview with Stephen Solarz, a U.S. Democratic congressman, President Botha hinted that his government was using methods similar to those employed by the United States in eradicating the American Red Indian population. Talks between Botha and Solarz took place at a time when the SAP and SADF are ruthlessly suppressing demonstrators against apartheid. Botha made it clear that his government would not hesitate to try out assorted methods to quell the situation.

The South African forces have an array of weapons, including teargas, sjamboks, and nerve gas. The apartheid rulers state that all these methods are aimed at preserving peace, law, and order in the country. However, this peace crusade is used for the continued suppression of the African majority in the country. This majority is devoid of any rights in the body politic of South Africa. The Africans, who comprise 75 percent of the total South African population are given residential privileges in poor, arid, and inhospitable patches called bantustans.

What is called the law for the preservation of peace, law, and order is nothing but a mockery of the Africans. This mockery fuels the fire for demonstrations against apartheid.

Despite the heavy-handed actions by the police and soldiers, the opponents of apartheid are relentless in their demands for equal human rights in South Africa.

The African struggle for human rights in South Africa is now receving support from many countries. As the Pretoria government accelerates its oppressive policies, many countries are taking steps to have Pretoria's actions curbed. Some have broken off diplomatic ties with Pieter Botha's government. Economic sanctions against South Africa are in the offing. The OAU has long made its stand known. The AAPSO and World League of Women, along with many other allied organizations, have unreservedly condemned the naked abuse of power by the Pretoria government. They have urged concerted action to force the Pretoria regime to alter its policies.

Some change is expected, even though Pieter Botha, South Africa's president, has clearly stated that the apartheid infrastructures will remain unaltered. Botha's pronouncement actually means that the Pretoria government has a very intense desire to continue with a genocidal apartheid system against the majority of the people in South Africa.

Opposition Fronts Viewed

PM190936 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Aug 85 Second Edition p 3

[A. Butlitskiy article: "Volcano of People's Anger"]

[Excerpt] Assessing the situation that has come about in the country, the Sixth Congress of the South African Communist Party (SACP) held at the beginning of this year, described the mood of the oppressed people of South Africa as revolutionary. The congress stated that it was a situation of incipient civil war. It noted that the task of the liberation forces was to organize an all-round political and military offensive against the apartheid regime.

The national conference of the African National Congress (ANC) held in June this year on Zambian territory came to identical conclusions.

In conditions of racist dictatorship, when the ANC, the SACP, and other progressive organizations have been banned or outlawed, the liberation forces are seeking new organizational forms of struggle against the apartheid regime. Thus during the national campaign against "constitutional reform" in 1983 the United Democratic Front (UDF) was formed, and it now embraces a number of opposition organizations. The UDF has become a sort of center of attraction for various sections of the population -- Africans, Coloreds, Indians, and white democrats.

Despite the fact that the UDF advocates nonviolent methods of struggle, the authorities have unleashed a wave of very harsh repressions against the organization. A number of its leaders have been put on trial, accused of "high treason." They have been charged with cooperating with the banned ANC and the SACP. And the racist regime has not got by without hackneyed fabrications about the "hand of Moscow."

The process is proceeding against the background of the state or emergency introduced in the country's 36 administrative regions by the racist leaders. The security forces, the police, and the Armed Forces have been granted wide powers of search and arrest and control of the mass media. The newspapers are forbidden to publish the names of detainees and judicial bodies connot interfere in actions taken on the basis of the state of emergency. The ANC has described these measures as the establishment of direct military dictatorship.

Nonetheless, the reports from South Africa penetrating the censorship screen draw a picture of a growing rebuff for the goons. Participants in mass demonstrations are stoning the police and soldiers attacking them. Following the example of the armed ANC detachments ("Umkonto ve Sizve") ("Spear of the Nation"), combat groups are being created in African villages to punish collaborators and repulse gangs of hired terrorists, the South African version of the Latin American "death squads." In combat, the slogan of the liberation forces, ("Amandla Ngavetu!") -- "Power to the People!" is ringing out increasingly loudly over South Africa.

TASS REPORTES DECLINE IN SOUTH AFRICAN RAND

LD170751 Moscow TASS in English 0631 GMT 17 Aug 85

[Text] Paris, August 17 TASS -- The rate of the South African rand against the main currencies of Western countries has dropped to a record low level at the money market in Johannesburg. The intervention by the Reserve Bank of the Republic of South Africa which spent considerable sums of money to bolster up the rate of monetary unit of the racist regime has failed to stop the sharp decline of the rate. Experts point out that the drop in the rate of the rand reflects business circles' reaction to the speech made in Durban by President Pieter Botha of the Republic of South Africa who reaffirmed the racists' intention to continue the bankrupt course towards suppressing the actions of the African majority against the system of apartheid.

CONGOLESE AMBASSADOR'S ADDRESS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD161848 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 Aug 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast; talk by People's Republic of the Congo Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Dominique Buuayi in French with superimposed Russian translation -- live]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades, dear friends. The 15th of August, when my country marks the 25th anniversary of its independence and also the 22nd anniversary of the revolutionary movement of 13, 14 and 15 August 1963 -- which overthrew the neocolonial regime -- signifies the firm establishment of the Congo on the path of socialist development.

Permit me on this occasion to express deep gratitude on behalf of my country to the great Soviet people and its Communist Party and government for their efforts aimed at developing multifaceted cooperation between our two countries. It is a matter above all of close links between the Congolese Labor Party and the CPSU, cooperation between the two countries' youth and trade union organizations, the USSR's technical assistance, and the training of Congolese students at the USSR higher educational establishments.

The Congolese People's Republic, which has chosen socialism as its form of social development, is struggling to eliminate the consequences of imperialist domination, to destroy the administrative apparatus inherited from the colonial authorities, and to create an independent, democratic and people's Congo.

The Congolese People's Republic supports the Soviet Union in its struggle against the "star wars" plans of the imperialists, for a reduction in nuclear armaments, and for detente, cooperation, lasting peace and the building of a society of developed socialism. On the occasion of two glorious anniversaries in our history, we want to express the wish that mankind never experiences the horrific consequences of nuclear war and that the inhabitants of our entire planet may be able to work peacefully for the good of progress and a better future for all mankind.

MOSCOW OFFICIAL RESPONDS TO PRESS CRITICISMS

PM191805 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Aug 85 First Edition p 1

[Item under the rubric "In Response to Criticism" carried under the general heading "No Exceptions allowed," consisting of a letter from Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman V. Promyslov and a reply from the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA Editorial Board]

[Text] [Promyslov letter] The Moscow Gorispolkom has examined the article entitled "No Exceptions Allowed," published in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA on 21 July.

At a session on 2 August involving a wide range of leaders of construction, planning, and operational organizations, the Moscow Gorispolkom acknowledged that the newspaper's criticism was correct and strictly censured violations of the established procedure for the transfer and acceptance of apartment blocks in Chertanovo-Severnoye and of medical institutions in Businovo and along Novaya Ipatovka street and the distortion of state statistical accounts permitted at the same time.

The Moscow Gorispolkom also noted the fundamental correctness of the SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA article, which stressed that "negative phenomena are particularly intolerable in the capital."

An experimental residential district has been constructed on the basis of a suggestion from Moscow enterprises which was approved by the USSR Council of Ministers. The experimental construction project's aim was to try out promising architectural-planning solutions, new principles of building layouts, and engineering facilities in buildings and structures. The experiment produced a number of positive results which have been applied in subsequent building work in Moscow.

At the same time it emerged during the experimental construction work that certain planning solutions were invalid; this made it necessary to redraft planning documentation and carry out additional work.

The complex conditions of the experimental construction work required a special approach and increased attention to the project on the part of planners and construction workers, to which the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and the Moscow Gorispolkom repeatedly drew the attention of leaders of the Moscow City Main Administration of Architectural Planning and the Main Administration of Housing and Civil Construction in Moscow [Glavmosstroy].

However, they did not show the required efficiency and responsibility for ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the experiment.

By decision of the Moscow Gorispolkom, Comrade Ye.V. Desyatchikov, Glavmosstroy deputy chief, has been relieved of his duties for unsatisfactory leadership of the construction of the Chertanovo-Severnoye experimental residential district, for bad organization of work to eliminate defects and unfinished work, which led to justified complaints from new residents, and also for distorting of state statistical accounts.

Comrade V.A. Markarov, deputy chief of Glavmosstroy, has been severely reprimanded for permitting a lack of monitoring when the polyclinic in Businovo, the hospital on Novaya Ipatovka street, and the No. 8 apartment block in Chertanovo-Severnoye were presented for acceptance.

Comrade V.V. Sukhotskiy, chief of Glavmosstroy, has been severely reprimanded for inadquate monitoring of the fulfillment by subordinate organizations of Moscow Gorispolkom decisions on questions of strengthening state discipline and ensuring the reliability of account figures and also for failing to take the necessary measures to eliminate unfinished work on construction sites in Chertanovo-Severnoye.

Comrades G.A. Martynyuk and V.G. Vorobyev, deputy chairmen of Zheleznodorozhnyy and Sevastopolskiy Rayispolkoms, have been called to account for manifest unprincipledness in the acceptance of apartment blocks and medical institutions. The attention of Comrade N.I. Ponomarev, chairman of the Sevastopolskiy Rayispolkom, has been drawn to the inadequate monitoring of the elimination of defects in apartment blocks and engineering networks and facilities and also to the reduced exactingness shown toward operational organizations responsible for maintaining proper order in services provided to the population in Chertanovo-Severnoye.

Collegiums of the Glavmosstroy, the Main Administration of the Construction of Engineering Installations, the Main Administration of Capital Construction, and the Main Administration of Architectural Planning in Moscow city have been instructed to examine and call to account those workers guilty of violating the procedure for the transfer and acceptance of facilities.

The Moscow Gorispolkom has also asked the Moscow city prosecutor to investigate specific instances of breaches of the law governing the acceptance of facilities and distribution of state statistical accounts.

The Moscow Gorispolkom has approved concrete measures to ensure the completion of construction and installation work in the current year, to provide territories with public services, and to improve the use of all facilities of the Chertanovo-Sevarnoye experimental residential district. It also instructed Moscow city rayispolkoms to step up monitoring of the observance of the established procedure for the acceptance of facilities and to be more exacting toward the chairmen and members of acceptance commissions for ensuring that the requirements of construction norms and rules are observed unswervingly, in strict accordance with existing legislation, when buildings and structures are being accepted.

It was decided that on completion of all construction work a state commission would be held into the acceptance of the entire experimental complex of Chertanovo-Severnoye.

V. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom

[Reply] From the Editorial Board

The promptness with which the Moscow Gorispolkom has responded to the newspaper's criticism demonstrates its desire to eliminate negative phenomena in the practice of housing construction. The manifestation of such an approach will undoubtedly be greeted with satisfaction by our readers.

At the same time, it must be noted that V.F. Promyslov's reply displays a certain inconsistency and vagueness. A number of fundamental conditions have been ignored and the assessment of official misdemeanors lacks some incisiveness. While acknowledging the correctness of the newspaper's criticism, the Moscow Gorispolkom qualifies the actions of responsible workers subjected to criticism as "violations of the established procedure for the transfer and acceptance of apartment blocs... and the distortion of state statistical accounts permitted at the same time."

Is that not putting it mildly? After all, the "established procedure" is nothing less than the USSR Council of Ministers resolution of 23 January 1981 "On the acceptance of facilities on completion of construction."

Let us look at point six of the document which reads: "THE STATE ACCEPTANCE COMMISSIONS ACCEPT...HOUSING AND CIVIL CONSTRUCTION FACILITIES COMPLETED BY CONSTRUCTION ONLY ON COMPLETION OF ALL CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION WORK AND THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES TO TERRITORIES ON CONDITION THAT FACILITIES ARE PROVIDED WITH EQUIPMENT AND APPLIANCES IN FULL ACCORD WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND ALSO AFTER UNFINISHED WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED." [capitalized passage printed in boldface] Not one facility in the above-mentioned report was accepted on legal bases. Therefore, the root of the evil is found not in individual violations, but in a disgraceful practice which has arisen with the direct connivance and sometimes with the complicity of rayispolkom and gorispolkom leaders. According to the USSR Council of Ministers resolution, construction projects are included in the commissioning plan fulfillment account only after approval of the act on their acceptance for use. In the above examples, that means only with the approval of Soviet ispolkoms. The Moscow Gorispolkom's reply takes leaders to task for "manifest unprincipledness" and "inadequate monitoring of the elimination of defects." All these, however, are not reasons but consequences. The reason is the disregard of a fundamental state guideline: not to accept industrial, housing, or civil construction facilities containing unfinished work. The Gorispolkom has not set rayispolkoms the best example. After all, it was none other than V.F. Promyslov who signed the authorization for the Main Administration of Health and the Zheleznodorozhnyy Rayispolkom to the aforementioned incomplete polyclinic in Businovo.

The USSR Council of Ministers resolution prescribes that decisions be taken to alter account figures when it is discovered that there have been breaches of the set rules governing the acceptance of facilities. This means that apartment blocks accepted with unfinished work should be removed from the plan fulfillment account by Glavmosstroy, the scale of illegally acquired resources should be determined, and unlawfully obtained bonuses should be recovered from leading workers. What is the Moscow Gorispolkom's position here? The question remains open.

After publication of the report "No Exceptions Allowed," the editorial board received quite a few new critical warning signals addressed to the capital's housing construction workers. This indicates that the facts under discussion occur on a wider scale than was indicated in the newspaper article and in the Moscow Gorispolkom's reply. Therefore, in publishing V.F. Promyslov's answer, the editorial board believes that the matter should yet be considered closed once and for all.

NEW BOOK DESCRIBES EMIGRES' 'MISERABLE EXISTENCE'

PM191112 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Aug 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Belyakov review under the "Books" rubric: "Ruined Lives"]

[Text] I have before me an indictment, a White Book (Footnote) ("White Book. New Facts, Evidence, and Documents" ["Belaya Kniga. Novyye Fakty, Svidetelstva, Dokumenty]. Juridical Literature Publishing House, Moscow, 1985) filled with facts about a great number of human tragedies. The reader is presented with a succession of life stories of people who cursed the day and the hour they found themselves in a foreign land.

Imperialism and Zionism, those very transatlantic and other services and gentlemen who cynically don the guise of "philanthropy," enticed them there, separated them from their motherland and their home, and trampled their human rights and dignity.

What lines, some more bitter than others, should be selected from, for example, the letters contained in the White Book? The following, perhaps? "I cannot tolerate the system in this country; if I manage to return home I will kiss the ground in the motherland." Or this? "All our people who came from the USSR weep, live like paupers, and cannot go home. Some are ashamed, others have fallen into debt, others are in the psychiatric hospital, and some have had their children taken into the army."

This is in Israel. But perhaps those who have been lured to other countries are more fortunate? "Homeless people on the streets, unemployment, uncertainty about the future, and universal crime, which has now become something natural in this society -- that is what we have seen in America," says one letter, whose writer has seen overt racism and anti-Semitism across the ocean.... In New York, for example, one-third of house-building firms do not sell apartments to people of Jewish origin and around 700 businessmen's clubs in 46 states do not allow Jews as members. There is nothing you can do about it: The United States is a "free country"....

Around 3,000 of our former citizens are leading a miserable existence in the small town of Ostia, near Rome. They eke out a living by small-scale trading in the local thrift market. The stories of the inhabitants of this latter-day ghetto call to mind figures from Gorkiy's play "The Lower Depths." It is hard to believe that they, too, once had decent housing, permanent work, and comfort and that they enjoyed their comrades' respect. That is all in the past. The future is barren.

Of course, these people must now pay dearly for their own thoughtless act. But they are also victims of a single-minded policy pursued by the ruling circles of the United States and other imperialist powers, real fishers of men. The insinuating radio voices and other ideological subversion centers in the West invent malicious fables about our life and promise a land of milk and honey in the "free world." Documents published in the White Book give a clear picture of how such fictions are fabricated.

The facts demonstrate that U.S. officials -- from the President down to embassy staffers -- do not hesitate to participate in Zionist subversions against the USSR. The rabbinate and the council of the Moscow Cantorial Synagogue were even compelled to send U.S. Ambassador A. Hartman an indignant letter condemning the conduct of a number of U.S. diplomats. It transpires that these people repeatedly went to the synagogue especially to ensnare believers and incite them to leave the USSR. The fate of these people concerns the Washington "human rights defenders" about as much as last year's snow. The main aim for the ideological saboteurs is to disseminate anti-Sovietism and spread around the world the slander that people prefer "Western freedom to Soviet dictatorship." Those who fall for the bait are left to get along abroad as best they can. They have played their part....

The White Book is prepared by the Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public and the Association of Soviet Jurists. Its strength lies in its strictly documentary nature. It unmasks the organizers and inspirers of sabotage and subversive actions against the USSR who cynically trample human rights and ruin people's lives.

WORLD CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH RESCHEDULED

LD191617 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] A session of the organizing committee for the 1985 world chess championship between world champion Karpov and the challenger Kasparov was held today under the leadership of Comrade Demichev, chairman of the organizing committee. Questions of preparation for the match were discussed. The competition will take place in Moscow in the Tchaikovskiy Concert Hall. The festive opening will take place on 2 September. The first game will take place on 3 September. Play will take place on Tuesday, Thursdays, and Saturdays, with Wednesdays, Fridays, and Sundays for catching up on play. Monday will be a free day.

KAZAKH COAL FIND PROMPTS TRANSFER OF RAYON

WA201000 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 26 July 1985 carries on page 1 a 200-word statement announcing the transfer of the Tengiz Rayon from the jurisdiction of the Tselinograd Oblast [KaSSR] to that of the Karaganda Oblast [KaSSR]. This increases the territory of Karaganda Oblast by 32 million hectares. According to the statement:

This decision was prompted by the discovery of a coal deposit in the Tengiz Rayon, whose reserves are estimated at approximately 2 billion tons. It will be possible to strip mine the coal, as the deposit is not deep. However, there is no mining industry in Tselinograd Oblast. Thus, it was suggested that the rayon be transferred to Karaganda Oblast, where such industry does exist. Exploitation of the new deposit has already begun.

LATVIAN CARDINAL RECEIVES BIRTHDAY AWARD

LD191551 Moscow TASS in English 1124 GMT 19 Aug 85

[Text] Riga, August 19 TASS -- Cardinal Julian Vaivods is 90 years old. The head of the Roman Catholic Church in Latvia (a Soviet Baltic republic) has been awarded an honorary diploma of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Latvian SSR for the patriotic activities in defence of peace, propaganda of humane relations between individuals, peoples and countries, and on the occasion of his 90th birthday.

Cardinal Julian Vaivods has headed the Roman Catholic Church of Latvia since late 1962. He comes from a family of a land-starved Latvian peasant. Julian was the first among his family to get education. He graduated from the Petrograd Roman-Catholic religious seminary and theological faculty of the Latvian State University. Cardinal Vaivods has a good command of many European languages.

PRAVDA DETAILS TURKMEN AGRICULTURAL FAILINGS

PM19153[illegible] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 85 First Edition p 2

[Report by PRAVDA special correspondents A. Grachev, Ye. Grigoryev, S. Pastukhov: "Salt of the Earth. Turkmenia: Problems of Party Leadership of the Agro-industrial Complex"]

[Text] Turkmen SSR -- You can take a plane from Ashkhabad to Krasnovodsk, Tashauz, Mary, or Chardzhou -- Turkmenia's oblast centers. These are in different directions, but the sight from the aircraft is just the same: sand, sand, and more sand. All this is the Karakum Desert; huge, hot, and dry....

Nonetheless, it is only relatively speaking that the Karakum can be described as a desert. Everywhere in the desert people live and work. A very wide range of plants grow there. The republic holds second place in the country in terms of the number of species. In view of the abundance of sunshine and warmth, it is a favorable region for the development of agriculture. This is confirmed by the work experience of the local farmers and stockraisers.

Last year they fulfilled ahead of schedule the plans for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in terms of procurements of fine-fiber varieties of cotton, grain, vegetables, melon crops, cocoons, livestock and poultry, milk, eggs, wool, and karakul. The cattle population increased. Some 40-50 quintals of raw cotton per hectare were obtained by leading kolkhozes such as "Teze Yel" in Bayram-Aliyskiy Rayon, Kirov in Takhta-Bazarskiy Rayon, Kuybyshev and Thaelmann in Takhtinskiy Rayon, "40 Let TSSR" in Tashauzskiy Rayon, and many others. There are farms where yields of winter grain crops are just as high, and Ya. Khemrayev's team on the "Komsomol" kolkhoz in Chardzhouskiy Rayon grew a 90-quintal yield of corn grain.

Nonetheless, there are no grounds for great rejoicing. Overall, the republic's cotton growers failed to cope with the plan for delivering their output to the state last year and are lagging behind the 5-year plan targets. The total grain harvest plan has been only 87 percent fulfilled. Average corn yield was two-thirds of what was planned. Over the last 10 years the yields per hectare of cotton, grain crops, and vegetables have remained at approximately the same level. There is practically no increase in the productivity of cows and sheep. The value of fixed production capital in agriculture is increasing, but the return on it is declining. In terms of many of the most important indicators the sector is making no headway, indeed, it is slipping back from a number of positions.

In explaining the reasons for this "marking time," some of the people we talked to in the republic invariably complained of the harsh natural conditions. The desert, they said, dictates its own procedures, which greatly reduce efficiency. The Murgab River, for instance, has now become shallow -- what can you do....

"All crop growing in the republic is irrigated," M. Charyyev, secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee in charge of agricultural questions, said. "Without irrigation we would get nothing from the fields. Water is needed everywhere, and Turkmens have always had a thrifty attitude toward it...."

Indeed, from time immemorial Turkmenia suffered from a shortage of water. But now the situation has changed greatly. A cascade of powerful pumps supplies the shallow old Murgab River with water from the Karakum Canal. The canal cuts 1,100 km through the desert from east to west. Thanks to it, the area of irrigated land in the republic has increased considerably in the last 25 years and has reached 1.13 million hectares. With the arrival of plenty of water in the Karakum Desert, rural working people obtained a powerful basis for highly productive labor. However, as we have already said, its results could have and should have been better.

Once again, strange though it may seem, water is to blame. Not a shortage this time, but a surplus, but, once again, "what can you do?"

"Water has become cheap in our republic," Kh. Mamedov, chief of a Karakum Canal Administration, said, "1/100th of a kopek per cubic meter, and we take about 500 cubic meters per second from the Amu Darya River."

The abundance (comparative, of course) of cheap water has produced a by no means thrifty attitude, which can be seen, for intance, at the Khauzkhanskoy Reservoir in Mary Oblast. The oblast, the republic's biggest cotton producer, reserves for itself more than one-half of the water from the Karakum Canal, of which Khauzkhan takes a considerable proportion. There is a sea in the very center of the desert. A team nets fish, bathers get suntanned.... Over 80,000 hectares are irrigated by the "sea," a large area.

But the picture is generally dismal. Wherever you look, many fields that at first were very fertile are today empty and seemingly covered in snow. It is salt. Salt of the earth, in the literal sense. And some personnel occasionally try to "sprinkle" salt on negative indicators. Mary Oblast, which used to be renowned for high yields of cotton, is now, they claim, among the laggards for this reason....

But where did the salt come from? Why are the fields ceasing to be fertile?

"We have a term 'anthropogenic desertification,'" B. Ravshanov, director of the turkmen soil science research institute, explained. "It refers to the soil's loss of the capacity to yield harvests as a result of foolish, irresponsible economic activity by man..."

In particular, this is what happened in Khauzkhan. The bed of the reservoir was not prepared for holding water, and the water leaks through the sandy bottom as though through a sieve, feeding the severely mineralized groundwater. Which thus gets closer and closer to the soil surface, bringing with it salt, the "white poison." That is on the one hand, and on the other economic organizations, thinking only of immediate advantage, are in no hurry to invest funds in constructing a reliable collection and drainage network. There is nowhere to discharge the water used in the fields, so it too joins the ground water, and this contributes still further to desertification. Man-made solonchaks develop and secondary soil salinization occurs. The yield of cotton and other crops declines.

A similar situation has also developed in many other parts of Turkmenia; where land reclamation is carried out equally incompletely and unsystematically. Party organs are complacent about this. Throughout the republic as a whole the collection and drainage system per irrigated hectare is 60 percent smaller than stipulated. Almost two-fifths of the republic's irrigated area has been subjected to secondary salinization, as a result of which kolkhozes and sovkhozes record an annual cotton harvest shortfall of 350,000-400,000 metric tons. This is the equivalent of approximately one-third of the raw cotton that the republic produced last year, or about as much as Mary Oblast provides.

Turkmenia is currently deleting an entire oblast from its cotton potential! And this is still not the full extent of the losses. The irrigation network is also often built in earth channels without waterproofing, from which a large proportion of the water goes back into the sand or seeps away. Thus, in Tedzhenskiy, Kirovskiy, and Kaakhkinskiy Rayons alone half a million hectares of pasture where over 10,000 sheep were grazing was flooded. The mother earth that used to feed people has become their wicked stepmother.

The figures and facts that we are citing are no revelation to the republic's party and other leaders.

Specialists on the spot, scientists, and the press have long been sounding the alarm and proposing new and better methods for opening up the Karakum Desert. But in truth, when you read, for example, the republic newspaper TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA or the journal SELSKOYE KHOZYAYSTVO TURKMENISTANA, where these methods are propagandized, and familiarize yourself with the situation in the localities you involuntarily come to the conclusion that these respected press organs and their authors are wasting their breath. The views of competent experts and criticism directed "upward" from below are not accepted.

Instead mismanagement flourishes. Here is one typical fact. Four years ago the Glavkarakumstroy built the Archmanskiy distribution canal in Bakhardenskiy Rayon at a cost of over R1.7 million. This main artery was given a "good" assessment on acceptance, but farmers received very little water from it: of the two outlets in the water supply installation only one was operational, the other was clogged with sand even when it was built. The canal silted up and became unusable. Through the fault of shoddy workmen many fields did not receive water this summer, dried out, and had to be written off.

Or take the following example. The current 5-year plan has seen a considerable increase in mineral fertilizer supplies to the republic. In the last 4 years, kolkhozes and sovkhozes received 988,000 metric tons of fertilizers in 100-percent nutrient equivalent, but the yield resulting from their use is not increasing. People's control officials carried out a spot check on Turkmenselkhozkhimiya components and discovered that often mineral fertilizers are simply not getting to the plantations. They are kept out in the open, which results in spoilage of a considerable proportion of the fertilizer. Trackside mechanized stores to accomodate pesticides and liquid feed preservatives are not being built in the republic. There are frequent instances of mineral fertilizers and poisonous chemicals being applied to fields without being weighed on the "spread it generously" principle.

The result is they are spread and distributed indiscriminately and wasted. Yet working people's dinner tables are the first to suffer as a result of every cubic meter of water and every kilogram of fertilizer cast to the wind. Per capita meat and egg production in Turkmenia has increased somewhat in the current 5-year plan, but this has been achieved mainly at "outsiders" expense. The republic consumes more than it produces. How can this be? There is an abundance of sun, warmth, and land. A solid material and technical base seems to have been created in the countryside and there are sufficient manpower reserves.

"The republic supplies the country with cotton." It was explained to us in the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee agriculture and food industry section. "This is its main obligation and concern. We don't have the resources for other things: as the saying goes, you can't hold two melons in one hand."

What can you say? One thing: that even the wittiest maxim cannot justify neglect in a given work sector or rectify the situation. Indeed the country expects cotton from Turkmenistan, more of it and of better quality. It is also true that the maximum attention must be devoted to it. But why this juggling with "melons"? It is simply necessary to remember that you have two hands. But this is often forgotten, as you can see for yourself in the localities.

Let us take a look, for example, at the "Ashkhabad" kolkhoz in Tashauz Oblast's Leninskiy Rayon, where K. Saparov is chairman. The farm obtains a big income from cotton. But stockraising is left in the background; ramshackle buildings and scrawny cows. Milking and dung removal are carried out manually... The picture is the same at many of the rayon's other livestock units, which last year obtained a mere 1,836 kilograms of milk per cow on average. Yet almost four feed units, three times the norm, were expended per kilogram of milk.

Throughout Turkmenistan as a whole, the productivity of the dairy herd barely reached 2,200 kilograms. And no matter where we went -- Ashkhabad, Mary, Chardzhou, or Tashauz Oblasts -- almost everywhere there is overexpenditure of resources, feed, and manpower at livestock units. Despite a considerable increase in purchase prices for livestock products, stockraising remains a loss-maker on most farms. There is no desire to work "with both hands" here. And party organs take this as read.

Cotton has become a monopoly crop in the republic's fields. M. Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, G. Mishchenko, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission for Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex, and other leaders are personally concerned about it. But they are concerned about feed mainly in words. Every year the plans for the procurement of hay, root crops, and grass meal in the republic are not fulfilled and home-produced concentrates make up no more than 25-30 percent of livestock supplies...

But despite all this, certain leaders are downright delighted and are not averse to presenting wishful thinking as reality. We went, for instance, to the specialized "Molochnyy" Sovkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon, Ashkhabad Oblast. The farm, according to all the available figures, is a poor one. We wanted to know why. We unexpectedly discovered something different.

"What are our milk yields?" sovkhoz director M. Atayev repeated our question and replied: "Some 14-15 kg. Feed expenditure? One unit per liter. Do we have the collective contract? Yes, we do..."

It turned out that while we were traveling to the farm it had turned into one of the best in the rayon, if not the republic. We had to look at documents, and the director's face quickly fell: In fact, the sovkhoz uses much more feed than the norm; is guilty of excessive labor expenditure; and output prime cost far exceeds purchase prices. And the collective contract flourishes only on paper.

The director's desire to embellish reality can be understood to a certain extent. But A. Muratdurdyyev, the first secretary of the party raykom, was sitting alongside us. Sitting there calmly listening to the self-eulogies of another communist. Of everything that happened during our journey this was probably the most unpleasant. But not the most surprising.

Inordinate boasting and groundless conceit under conditions of a weakening of party control are becoming a customary trait in certain leaders' characters. Affairs in the sectors assigned to them are not always splendid, but they claim the opposite -- no, everything's fine, they say. They even demand a higher forum from which to loudly share their "front-ranking experience," "call on others," and "give assurances"... Then they fall silent, as happened with the cotton last year. Despite the promises and the adopted party resolutions, the cotton harvest did not meet the target, but none of the republic's leaders particularly discussed this in the press or in their reports. On the contrary, achievements were again highlighted. That is the long-established style....

Yes, we repeat, the republic did fulfill the plans for the first 4 years of the 5-year plan in terms of sales to the state of grain, melon crops, milk, and eggs... But it is necessary to look at things from the other side too: What about gross production? Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are failing to fulfill the targets for the products listed above. There are still many farms which "mess up" the plans for livestock, poultry, milk, and egg purchases. A number of rayons are only coping with milk procurements by collecting milk from the population. A great deal of agricultural output is lost during transportation, storage, and processing.

True, we do not like using this "arithmetic" and mentioning certain facts, but the truth is more important. In this instance it is that the republic's agriculture is lagging behind present-day demands and must be switched as quickly as possible onto the modern path of development and put on the track of a creative quest, the strengthening of discipline and order, and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Tackling work in a modern way and achieving real and weighty success is the most important thing today. That is the very essence of the question, or, figuratively speaking, the real salt of the earth, the crux of the matter.

SELSKAYA ZHIZN REVIEWS HARVEST PROGRESS

PM161426 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 15 Aug 85 p 1

[N. Osychkin agricultural review: "Summer Is the Time for Harvesting!"]

[Excerpts] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures, 43.8 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and interfarm enterprises by 12 August. Threshing had been carried out on 39 million hectares. That is 35 percent of the sown area. In the past week an additional 11.2 million hectures were fully harvested.

The harvest has reached the Central, Northwest, Volga-Vyatka, and Urals Economic Regions. Siberia's machine operators are taking the combine harvesters out into the fields. Now, while the weather is favorable to harvesting, threshing, and transporting of grain, ensure that the whole harvest process works at full speed, and guarantee the unconditional fulfillment of state plans for the procurement of grain and other crop growing output. It is in that spirit that the collectives of many farms in Saratov Oblast are working now. They have completed nearly 3 million hectares of harvesting there. Elevator grain receipts have topped 1 million metric tons. Over 26,000 trucks, formed into large detachments and managed from integrated control centers, are taking part in grain transportation.

Harvest work speeded up in the past week in Volgograd, Kuybyshev, and Orenburg Oblasts. Some 24.7 million hectares of grain -- over 37 percent of the crop -- have been harvested in the RSFSR alone, and 21 million hectares have been threshed. The first tens of thousands of hectares have been harvested in Altay and Krasnoyarsk Krays, where a good grain crop is expected from fields cultivated using intensive techniques. It must be noted, however, that the harvest is proceeding too slowly in some places. Whereas half of the grain crop has been harvested in Orel and Ryazan Oblasts, in neighboring Vladimir, Kaluga, and Kalinin Oblasts machine operators are only just beginning to go out into the fields with their units. Yet the hot weather has caused the grain to ripen faster and a buildup of grain could prolong the harvest and lead to wasted grain. A large gap has been permitted between harvesting and threshing in the Volga-Vyatka Region. On Korov Oblast's farms, for example, the discrepancy has reached 70 percent.

Harvesting is nearly over in the Ukraine, where 11.1 million hectares -- or 84 percent -- of the grain crop have been threshed. Many farms in the western and central zones are marked by a high rate of milling. A number of places have begun harvesting buckwheat and millet and the Crimea is beginning to harvest ripe corn cobs. The harvesting is proceeding ever further northward -- into the virgin land oblasts of Kazakhstan. Harvest-transportation detachments have been formed there, equipment schedules have been drawn up, and the capacities of elevators and reception centers have been increased.

Over 3 million hectares have now been harvested in the republic. Much work remains to be done in the grain fields of Belorussia, where one-third of the crop has been threshed so far. In Lithuania 32 percent of the grain crop has been harvested while in Latvia the figure is 10 percent and in Estonia only 9 percent.

Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are continuing to harvest pulse crops. To date they have threshed half the crop. The pea harvest is good in the Ukraine and Lithuania although only one-fifth of the amount threshed has been sold to the state there. The whole crop must be harvested at the optimum time and without waste everywhere and pea marketability must be increased.

Some 203,000 hectares -- or one-fifth -- of the long-stem flax crop has been lifted. Farms in Chernovitsy, Volyn, and Chernigov Oblasts have coped with this work. In Belorussia and oblasts of the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, however, the harvest is only just beginning.

Truck farm workers have many concerns. Farms are digging potatoes and harvesting vegetables. Kharkov Oblast's experience must be used to expand direct ties among kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and trade organizations, supply produce to consumers without waste, and lay in more produce for the winter. To date, around 1.5 million metric tons of potatoes have been dug and 3.8 million metric tons of other vegetables have been harvested. Some 545,000 metric tons of fruit and berries have also been received. The procurement of truck farm and orchard produce must be stepped up considerably.

Agro-industrial complex workers must pay greater attention to next year's harvest fields. Day by day the area sown with winter crops increases. But by no means all the soil has been prepared for them. There is a particular backlog in Gorkiy, Ivanovo, and Sverdlovsk Oblasts and Mari and Udmurt ASSR's, where the best sowing time has already arrived. The first 3.7 million hectares of fall plowing has been done in the country. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes are laying in seeds and preparing them for the new harvest.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 14-16 AUG

LD170610/180610 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 14 to 16 August. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 August

Grain harvesting has ended in the southern parts of Tajikistan. (0104 GMT)

Grains have been cut from half the sown area in Penza Oblast. (0204 GMT)

Kostroma Oblast has begun the harvest; grains to be cut from 300,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

Harvesting has opened in southern regions of Tyumen Oblast. Some 1,100,000 hectares allotted to pulse crops are to be cleared. (0900 GMT)

Machine operators in Odessa Oblast have begun harvesting corn silage. (1100 GMT)

Sowing of winter crops has begun in Mari ASSR. (1100 GMT)

Grape picking has begun in Moldavia. (1100 GMT)

To date, 390,000 metric tons of tea leaves have been harvested in Georgia. The average quantity gathered in daily is 4,500 metric tons of leaves. (1330 GMT)

Haymaking is in progress, in conditions of drought almost everywhere. Sown and natural grasses have been cut from almost half the area; this is more than during the same period last year. (1330 GMT)

Ural Oblast farmers have harvested 250,000 metric tons of grain from the new crop. (1750 GMT)

15 August

The harvesting of corn is in full swing in Uzbekistan. (0204 GMT)

Farms in Ryazan Oblast have to date prepared 500,000 metric tons of hay, almost 90 percent of the year's plan and more than 200,000 metric tons more than at the same time last year. (0600 GMT)

Grain harvesting has begun in Arkhangelsk Oblast. Grain crops occupy about 100,000 hectares. Part of the crop has lodged; hence, combines are being fitted with special attachments. (0900 GMT)

The sowing of winter crops is under way in Saratov Oblast. It is planned to increase the area sown with winter crops to 1.4 million hectares. Half of this area will be allotted to wheat, which will be cultivated using intensive technology. (1500 GMT)

The harvesting of grain crops is under way in the Urals. Harvesting in Bashkir ASSR is in full swing. This year it started 2 weeks later than usual, because during the final 10 days of July there was heavy rain, especially in the central and northeastern parts of the Republic. The level of the rivers rose by over 3 meters, and in many places the rivers overflowed their banks. In general this led to the suspension of haymaking and other agricultural tasks. But the weather is now dry and even hot, and a good pace is being achieved with the harvesting. The Republic's growers have undertaken to sell the state this year 2.8 million metric tons of gran, which is much above plan. According to Akhmed (?tarkovich Ibraimov), deputy minister of agriculture of the Bashkir ASSR, the republic plans for the 1986 harvest to sow winter crops cultivated by intensive technology on 550,000 hectares which is 300,000 hectares more than this year. (1500 GMT)

Saratov Oblast: Sowing of winter crops is underway. The winter crop area is to be extended to 1.4 million hectares. (1950 GMT)

Harvesting of corn has started in the Kuban. (2304 GMT)

16 August

Grains have been cut on around 1.5 million hectares in Belorussia (0200 GMT)

Kuybyshev Oblast farmers have harvested 500,000 metric tons of grain. (0600 GMT)

Farms in eastern Georgia have ended the harvest. (0600 GMT)

Harvesting has reached Kazakhstan. Selective reaping of cereal crops has begun in the southern rayons of Turgay and Kustanay Oblasts. (0800 GMT)

Mordovian farmers are now harvesting the second half of the area given over to grain crops. (0800 GMT)

In Saratov Oblast, winter crops are being sown and the soil is being prepared for the next year's spring crops. Plowing is to take place on 4 million hectares. (0800 GMT)

Harvesting of corn has gotten underway in Uzbekistan. In Tashkent Oblast more than 50 quintals per hectare are being threshed. (1100 GMT)

In Kustanay Oblast, Kazakhstan, farms have procured 1 million metric tons of hay. (1100 GMT)

The Kazakhselmash works has started producing a grass-sowing machine, indispensable in conditions of intensive farming. The machine is made like a stubble sowing machine, and most of the components for it are produced at the enterprise. (1100 GMT)

Smolensk Oblast: Machine operators have threshed the first 100,000 metric tons of grain. A recent hurricane in the oblast flattened and twisted grains and flax in many areas, making machine operators' work very difficult. Machines were quickly reequipped: Attachments for lifting the flattened grains were put on every fourth combine. More than half of all units for harvesting flax were reequipped. (1300 GMT)

Harvesting of grain in the Belogorod Oblast has been completed on approximately 700,000 hectares. (1530 GMT)

Harvesting of grain has started in southern rayons of the Chelyabinsk Oblast. (1530 GMT)

The total acreage under perennial and natural grasses in Kirghizia is almost 750,000 hectares. In order to allow for successful wintering, many farms and whole rayons of the republic have decided to procure 1 and 1/2 year's supply of feed. In the southern valley rayons, the third mowing of alfalfa is underway. The first harvesting of perennial grasses has been completed in the central Tyan-Shan: 56 percent of the hay and 61 percent of the coarse feed in the plan have been procured to date. In the opinion of the Benshaliyev of the Kirghiz Ministry of Agriculture, there is no reason to worry over the plan for feed procurement. The announcer adds: "Well, the optimism of Comrade Benshaliyev is certainly pleasing. However, the figures which he has cited give rise to alarm, because in order to fulfill the plan, 75 percent of all the necessary feed must have already been procured in Kirghizia, but only 54 percent has been procured, as we were told in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. Apart from that, the quality of the procured feed could be better. Take dehydrated feed, for instance: Less than one-third of it is of the first class. For the complete fulfillment of the feed procurement plan, the Republic's Ministry of Agriculture, soviets of people's deputies, and farm leaders of Kirghizia will still have to make the maximum effort." (1530 GMT)

Harvesting of cereals has started in Kazakhstan. In the opinion of specialists, a good harvest has been raised on the virgin lands field under grain crops which occupies 15 million hectares in the republic. (2104 GMT)

SCIENTISTS VIEW ROLE OF S&T IN ECONOMIC PROGRESS

WA200950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jul 85 p 2

[Response to PRAVDA questionnaire: "Union of Thought and Deed"]

[Text] Today scientists respond to questions of a PRAVDA questionnaire:

1. What is the role of the science which you represent in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress?

2. What needs to be done for a rise in scientists' creative assertiveness?

3. What, in your view, are the ways of the closest interaction of science and production?

N. Novikov, member of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, director of the UkSSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Superhard Materials:

1. There has not been that long a time--little more than 20 years--from the first experiments on diamond synthesis from graphite through the complete provision of all the country's sectors of production with diamond and other instruments from superhard materials. The result that has been obtained, however, is measured in savings of billions of rubles. But the main achievement has been the significant productivity growth with the introduction of diamond processing, which has increased tens and hundreds of times over, and the appreciable improvement in the quality of optics, instrument-making products, electronics, machine-tool building and power engineering machinery.

Superhigh pressure equipment and plasma, and laser and vacuum technology are enabling us to fundamentally reorganize tool industry. New types of productive low-waste engineering processes based on the recently created diamond and other instruments of guaranteed strength and high quality are being realized.

We have close ties and are involved in long-standing work collaboration, sometimes surmounting difficult intersectorial barriers, with many enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Tool and Tool-Building Industry. When they put our

developments into effect, this makes it possible to quickly switch from the production of individual batches of products to their mass production at enterprises of the sector engaged in the manufacture of tools from superhard materials. Also such strong permanent ties represent a dependable guarantee of success in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress for the future.

2. Scientists' creative assertiveness is sometimes held back by a lack of the necessary perfected instruments and production equipment, which is being reflected particularly now, when engineering centers, one of which has been established in our institute, are being developed increasingly in the republic's Academy of Sciences. Its advantages are indisputable--an opportunity is afforded, as we avail ourselves of the assistance of the ministries concerned, for the necessary equipment to be produced within a shorter time.

3. Our institute hands over annually, to interdepartmental and departmental commissions of various sectorial ministries and departments, 20-30 developments for broad application. In the present 5-year plan there have already been more than 150 such complete proposals for broad introduction. All these are materials, instruments and equipment which are frequently above well-known foreign counterparts or not inferior to them in terms of their indicators. It is very annoying that such developments are still very often not being opportunely seized upon by USSR ministries and the State Committee for Science and Technology and do not become the subject of decisions of their boards for extensive circulation in the sectors. It is believed that this is the business of the institute itself. But such an approach is fundamentally wrong. It is undoubtedly essential to display greater practical efficiency and to make more active use of material and moral incentives for a growth of the assertiveness of the workers--from the laboratory assistant through the academician. Otherwise many scientific achievements could remain merely in the arsenal of individual enteprises for many years, yet it is necessary to secure for them a wide road on the scale of the sector and the country's entire national economy.

L. Kurilovich, deputy director of the Leningrad "Elektrosila" Association Scientific Research Institute:

1. A big role belongs to the practical specialists in the introduction of scientific methods and instruments. They, incidentally, are capable of enriching with their ideas and advancing fundamental science inasmuch as, being connected with industry and working therein, they are in a position to spot innovations, evaluate them and propose them for dissemination more rapidly; be it a question of an invention, a new method or a new approach to the creation of new equipment models and new techniques and to the organization and economics of production designed to secure the desired rate of technical progress.

2. To raise scientists' creative assertiveness it is mainly necessary, I believe, to raise the level of the organization of labor. To what do I refer? The sum total of factors without which fruitful work is inconceivable. Among the most important it is legitimate to ascribe, for example, the attitude of the administration toward scientific associates. They should constantly feel

necessary to production and see that their proposals, developments and thoughts are being embodied in practice and not perceive a scornful attitude toward their ideas and demands concerning an improvement in the degree of specialists' provision with scientific equipment.

Assignments are tackled by research workers collectively, as a rule. For this reason it is of considerable importance who leads the research. At the head of a scientific group of any level there should be not only the most competent but also a quite strong-willed leader who enjoys, in addition, high moral authority. All these qualities in a normal moral atmosphere are easily determined by public opinion and the extensive and democratic discussion of scientific works at seminars and conferences, when it becomes clear to all "who's who" and "who has done what".

The concept of assertiveness and productiveness cannot be severed in respect of scientific work. After all, ultimately society is interested precisely in a growth of the specialist's yield. It is often necessary to help him furnish the scientist's place of work with modern office mechanization facilities, computers and terminals and to forestall any attempts to divert specialists into performing duties which are not in their domain and from weeding root crops in the sponsored plots in work time through the compilation of various reports.

Together with an accurate evaluation of a scientist's capabilities, which is essential and albeit not the main, place belongs to pay. Nothing particularly new needs to be proposed here. The system of compensation needs to approximate as closely as possible the essence of the basic principle of socialism "from each according to his capabilities, to each according to his labor". To which, incidentally, the experiment to improve the pay system of designers and production engineers under whose conditions the engineers of our association have been working with success and pleasure for 2 years now contributes to a certain extent.

3. The integration of science and production is developing successfully in many associations, particularly here at the "Elektrosila". In close contact, for example, with all the scientific subdivisions of the institute and scientific organizations of a number of sectors and the USSR Academy of Sciences, plant design engineers created the plan of a unique 300,000-kilowatt cryogenic turbogenerator. A test model of this machine has been manufactured and is operating, affording new prospects in the development of power engineering. The practical aspect of its development reconfirmed that it is primarily the enterprise manufacturing a specific product, in whose hands the resources are concentrated, which is capable of uniting and concentrating the efforts of large collectives in tackling major assignments. It also ensures better than any coexecutant the high level of technology of the product's manufacture.

Academician A. Aganbegyan:

1. I am an economist concerned with problems of scientific-technical progress: first, from the viewpoint of an economic evaluation of its results; and, second, the formation of the organizational-economic conditions for its acceleration, in the spheres of planning, management and incentives.

As far as an economic evaluation of scientific-technical measures is concerned, we may term progress here (excluding measures connected with safety equipment, work conditions and environmental conservation) as only the technical aggregate efficiency of the use of all types of resources--labor, material outlays, fixed capital and capital investments. But this is far from always the case. For example, a considerable proportion of the mechanical arm-robots which are manufactured are used in handling and stamping materials. A large robot costing R40,000-50,000 releases workers with an annual wage of less than $4,000, operates unreliably and requires certain outlays on maintenance and servicing. In this case the aggregate outlays of live and embodied labor do not diminish, but in fact, grow. From the economic viewpoint, this would not be progress but regression, however technically interesting this robot might be.

Unfortunately, this is quite a typical case. The mechanical arm-robot is costly and unreliable because it is being manufactured in a semiprimitive manner at many plants. If, on the other hand, we organized the series manufacture of modern unitized-design, multipurpose robots and incorporated them in practice in automated flexible production for welding, soldering, painting and so forth, robotics would prove extraordinarily efficient.

Having begun to produce these mechanical arms at an exorbitant cost in virtually every ministry and at many plants, with double weight and with narrow potential, sparing no resources for this and paying homage to fashion, it is annoying that we have, for two-5-year plans only now been unable to find resources for the modernization of the country's sole plant for the production of powerful truck loaders in Lvov, whereas one such loader (cheaper than a robot, incidentally) releases from heavy operations up to 10 loading hands. After all, there are millions of loading hands in the national economy. While placing robots at individual sheet-stamping presses and appending great forces and resources here we are in no way developing properly the use in sheet stamping of rotary conveyor lines of Academician L.N. Koshkin's design, which increase productivity fivefold-tenfold with a considerable increase in the output-capital ratio and a reduction in utilized production area. Scientific-technical progress is not, as is known, an end in itself but a means of increasing social production efficiency. We can in no way be content today with a state of affairs where the effect derived from all scientific-technical and organizational-economic measures is computed annually in only 3 percent of the increase in labor productivity and 2 percent of the economies in fuel and raw material, with a simultaneous decline in the output-capital ratio of an average of 3 percent, which largely devalues the results which have been achieved. We must swiftly eliminate such a capital-intensive form of technical development, which is largely ruinous for society.

Revolutionary changes and a transition to highly efficient production engineering systems based on the technology of the latest generations are needed in scientific-technical progress. In this connection economists are confronted with important tasks in the selection of the most efficient production engineering systems, the mass use of which will make it possible to accelerate the country's socioeconomic development considerably.

2. I would place "assertiveness" primarily in inseparable connection with fruitfulness for it is in this that it should ultimately be embodied.

Any activity, including scientific (I refer to applied research, in which the overwhelming proportion of scientific workers are engaged), produces sound results primarily where it has a precise goal-oriented direction oriented toward a specific national economic result being obtained. This is not currently the case in many instances. Thus every scientific institute of coal industry, including those located in a coalfield, is simultaneously working on dozens and sometimes hundreds of unconnected subjects, the results of which are applied in some way at different pits and reflected in the figures of "provisional" savings. The "savings" are sometimes not small, but the technical-economic indicators of the work of the "sponsored" pits are worse than anywhere--labor productivity declines annually, production costs and capital consumption grow and the distance from the world's foremost boundaries in the coal industry does not shorten but lengthens.

The reason, in my view, is the lack of comprehensiveness of scientific-technical work and its insufficient orientation toward the end result.

3. Under our socialist conditions the most important conditions of the integration of science, technology and production are:

First, the state plan as a powerful lever of the use of the achievements of science and technology in production. A characteristic example is the rapid growth of the number of AES, for which it was necessary to build the Atommash in planned fashion, set up specialized construction organizations, allocate capital investments and so forth;

second, organizational forms of management providing for the unification of plants with scientific research and design-engineering organizations in single science-production complexes. We have, as a meeting in the CPSU Central Committee pointed out, to impart powerful impetus to the work on the formation of new science-production associations. Great significance in this connection will also be attached to a considerable expansion of the plant sector of science in connection with the incorporation of many sectorial institutes and design bureaus in large-scale production associations; and

Third, the creation of a system of economic levers and incentives interesting the labor collectives in the manufacture of technically more accomplished and highly efficient products and the introduction of new technology. This includes the transition to a better pricing system, the self-financing of retooling, an expansion of the role of credit, measures to subordinate the producer to the requirements of the consumer and so forth.

To accomplish all this it is necessary to break down the departmental, organizational, planning, financial, mental and other barriers between science and production and actually create a start-to-finish flow of scientific research and technical developments into practice.

Academician I. Obraztsov:

1. The experience of our foremost VUZes shows that where serious scientific research is being conducted, particularly in the promising areas of science, new technology, microelectronics, computers, information science, laser technology, the lecturers are defending their theses successfully and among the students there is a growing thirst for knowledge. Together with the lecturers they are fulfilling actual course and degree projects at a high scientific level with their subsequent introduction in practice. For example, one day a week in the Taganrog Radio Engineering Institute the students engage in scientific research. In this VUZ it is conducted in accordance with the complete cycl, from the idea through the manufacture of a model of the new product. This became possible because a scientific-industrial training complex was organized. It incorporates a scientific research institute, a design bureau, sectorial laboratories, a computer center, an experimental production base and student design bureaus. This unbroken research chain has helped enhance the efficiency of scientific research considerably, speed up introduction and properly amalgamate the training and scientific processes. It was possible to create a microprocessor which is unparalleled in world practice in the VUZ in an unusually short time of 8 months in conjunction with sectorial enterprises.

I would like to emphasize particularly that the VUZes have the most favorable conditions for conducting fundamental and basic research. Now, when research has been organized in the RSFSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education not at the "department, enterprise" but at the "Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education sector" level, this advantage of the VUZ sector of science has been manifested most favorable. We have managed to concentrate considerable forces of VUZ scientists on the solution of major national economic, intersectorial and regional problems via comprehensive goal-oriented programs.

2. A tremendous number of VUZ developments are not being introduced. There are many reasons for this: The sectors' distrust of VUZ developments has not yet been overcome; there are shortcomings in planning (the results of VUZ developments are not incorporated in sectorial introduction plans) and resource supply; and, the VUZes testing-experimental facilities are inadequate. We evaluated them and concluded that the forces of the VUZes alone can realize no more than just over half of the developments. Yet introduction is the cherished goal of any scientist and the basis of all proceeding consequences: recognition, authority, moral satisfaction and material situation.

We must also create the necessary conditions for creative work itself: furnish the VUZes with the latest equipment, instruments and modern computers; provide the necessary materials and agents; and construct modern training-laboratory buildings. The students must be taught under the best conditions and surpassingly well, otherwise inadequately trained specialists will not accelerate scientific-technical progress but impede it. In a number of Vuzes we have begun the goal-oriented training of specialists for science and industry.

3. The creation of scientific-industrial training complexes would appear the most expedient with reference to the conditions of the higher school. But it would hardly be prudent to surround each VUZ with a ring of scientific research institutes, design bureaus and experimental works. We have taken the path of VUZ specialization and cooperation. Inter-VUZ computer centers and metrological and test laboratories are producing substantial savings of state resources. But until the higher school is recognized organizationally and in the planning and financial respects as a scientific organization its tremendous scientific potential will be used extremely inefficiently and the level of training of specialists will lag behind the demands of the times.

MARSHAL YEFIMOV ADDRESS MARKS AIR FORCE DAY

LD190930 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Aug 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Air Force Day talk by Marshal of Aviation Aleksandr Nikolayevich Yefimov, commander in chief of the Air Force, deputy USSR defense minister, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, merited USSR military pilot -- identified by caption; Yefimov shown in uniform, with medals, seated, reading to camera]

Dear comrades, USSR Air Force Day is being marked by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces in an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, evoked by the energetic preparation by the party and the people for the upcoming 27th CPSU Congress. A powerful impetus to the creative rhythm and businesslike mood was provided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April 1985 Plenum, and the conference in the CPSU Central Committee on questions of speeding up scientific-technical progress. The plenum and the conference defined the concept of speeding up the socioeconomic development of the country, the concept of rapid progress in the strategically important areas of the economy, and of fuller resolution of social problems.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July 1985 Plenum, and the decisions of the third session of the USSR Supreme Soviet continued and developed the political course of our party and state. They have been unanimously approved by the Soviet people. Under the leadership of the Communist Party, an unswerving upsurge in the economy and in the well-being of the Soviet people, and a strengthening of the country's defense capability, are being implemented. Our Armed Forces are a powerful and reliable shield for the homeland and a faithful guardian of the building of communism.

In the unified ranks of armed defenders of the fatherland firmly stands our glorious Air Force, whose combat annals opened with the birth of the world's first socialist state. Its establishment and development is inextricably linked with the name of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. In the difficult years of the Civil War and foreign military intervention, the Red military airmen successfully fought Kolchak, distinguished themselves in battle against Denikin, and routed Vrangel. History cherishes the names of the first generation of airborne sons, who, with the entire Red Army, upheld the gains of our revolution.

In the years of the first 5-year plans, thanks to the constant care of the Communist Party, a mighty aviation industry was born, talented scientists and designers were reared, and aircrew and technical cadres were trained.

An invaluable contribution to the development of aviation was made by the Leninist Komsomol, which in January 1931 adopted a decision on patronage over the Air Force. Bold young people, raised in a spirit of boundless devotion to communist ideals and fidelity to the party and the people, came into aviation. In an unprecedentedly short time, the Land of the Soviets became one of the world's leading air powers.

Rising to the patriotic call to fly higher, faster and further than all others, in the prewar years Soviet airmen, flying Soviet-built aircraft, made a number of outstanding flights. They set more than one third of the world's aviation records. The people's memory will retain forever the heroic epic of the rescue of the Chelyuskin crew. The airmen who participated in this were the first in the country to be awarded the lofty title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

The growing might of our air power, and the high morale and political and combat qualities of Soviet airmen, were clearly demonstrated in the battles with the Japanese militarists near Lake Khasan and on the Khalkin-gol River. Discharging their internationalist duty, Soviet volunteer airmen fought bravely in the skies of Spain and China.

The contribution of our Air Force to the victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany and militarist Japan was a great one. At all stages of the Great Patriotic War, not one major combat operation took place without the energetic participation of the Air Force, which routed the German Air Force in fierce combat and battle, and dealt crushing blows to the enemy, fighting in combat unison with the servicemen of the Army and Navy.

The Soviet Air Force successfully protected the troops and industrial targets against air raids, smashed concentrations of land forces and of the enemy air force, carried out reconnaissance and provided back-up for the combat operations of the partisans, destroyed enemy manpower and combat equipment, and smashed military targets deep in the rear. Having, from 1943, complete strategic mastery in the air, dictating its will to the enemy, our Air Force made a major contribution to the defeat of the Fascist German Luftwaffe.

During our strategic offensive operations in the summer and autumn of 1944 alone, losses suffered by the Hitlerite air force amounted to over 12,000 aircraft. Ideological conviction, devotion to the Communist Party and the socialist homeland, Soviet patriotism, faithfulness to their servicemen's duty, and hatred for the foe served the airmen-servicemen as an inexhaustible source of courage, valor, and selfless combat glory. Our fatherland's airborne fighters boldly joined in aerial combat with the enemy, and when their ammunition ran out in battle, they used the weapon of the brave -- the battering ram. In all, in the war years, our pilots carried out over 600 aerial rammings and guided their aircraft into concentrations of enemy manpower and equipment over 500 times.

During the war years, Soviet pilots destroyed in aerial combat and by strikes at airfields, 57,000 Hitlerite aircraft, which amounted to two-thirds of the losses to the German Air Force on the Soviet-German front.

Side by side with the Air Force pilots and the Air Defense Force Fighter Command, a great contribution to victory over the enemy was made by the airmen of the Naval Air Force.

The Soviet aviation industry, which in the years of the Great Patriotic War provided the front with over 112,000 combat aircraft, passed the homeland's test in fitting manner. The homeland gave fitting recognition to the combat exploits of its winged defenders. For courage and heroism, over 200,000 airmen were awarded orders and medals; 2,420 airmen were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, 65 of them twice, and Pokryshkin and Kozhedub, now marshals of aviation, were thrice made Heroes of the Soviet Union. Over one-third of Air Force formations and units were awarded the title of Guards. Two-thirds received designations of honor. Approximately 900 received USSR orders.

In postwar years, our state has advanced notably in all sectors of the building of communism. Its international prestige has increased. The Soviet Union energetically opposes the imperialist policy of diktat and aggression. In implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, our party purposefully and consistently pursues a peace-loving foreign policy.

However, the peace-loving foreign policy course of the USSR and the fraternal socialist countries is fiercely opposed by the aggressive, reactionary forces of imperialism, above all those of the United States and the other NATO countries. It is their fault that the military threat and the danger of nuclear war have increased.

Endeavoring to achieve world domination, the reactionary circles of imperialism have unleashed a psychological war against the countries of socialism, and are doing their utmost to tilt the military-strategic balance in their favor. They are continuing to deploy U.S. first-strike missiles in Western Europe. New nuclear and conventional arms programs are being implemented. The militarization of space, and the creation of new antimissile defense systems has begun. What is more, all this is being done under the cover of raucous, hypocritical protestations that the U.S. and NATO love of peace, and of mendacious assertions about the supposedly mounting Soviet military threat.

Appraising the U.S. aggressive course, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, notes: The United States is openly claiming the right to intervene everywhere, and ignoring, sometimes directly trampling upon, the interests of other countries and peoples, as well as the traditions of international intercourse and treaties and agreements which are in force. The United States is forever creating hotbeds of conflict and of the danger of war, continuously adding heat to the atmosphere in all regions of the world.

In these conditions the Communist Party and the Soviet Government show constant concern to equip the Army, Air Force and Navy with modern weapons and combat equipment, and to ensure the permanent readiness of the Armed Forces to defend the gains of socialism.

The Soviet Air Force is a vigilant guardian of the air frontiers of our homeland. At present the aviation of the Armed Forces is equipped with modern combat equipment and armaments. It has at its disposal highly qualified cadres with unlimited devotion to the cause of communism, and all that is required for the defense of the gains of Great October.

Continuing the combat traditions of an elder generation of airmen, the personnel of the Air Force persistently perfect its level of aerial training and raise the all-around political vigilance and combat readiness of units and subunits.

Air Force servicemen greet USSR Air Force Day with high indices in combat and political training. By the beginning of the summer period, Air Force servicemen had fully met their socialist pledges adopted in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. At present, throughout the force, socialist competition has been widely initiated under the slogan: "Our selfless martial toil for the 27th CPSU Congress." During competition in Air Force units, quite a number of patriotic initiatives have arisen, aimed at attaining higher qualitative results in combat training, and in the level of combat readiness.

New targets in heightening the efficiency of combat training and strengthening service discipline and organization have been reached by units and subunits commanded by officers Tsarkov, Temnikov, Zakharov, Ivanov, Gritsenko, Uspenskiy, and others. Communists and Komsomol members march in the vanguard of competition.

The successful mastery by Air Force servicemen of up-to-date aviation systems [kompleks] is fostered by the energetic and purposeful work of Air Force party and Komsomol organizations.

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government highly appraise the martial work of Soviet airmen. For their achievements in combat and political training, and for successfully mastering modern aviation equipment, many of them have received high state awards.

On the eve of our wonderful holiday, a large group of airmen received the honored titles of Merited Military Pilot and Merited Military Navigator of the USSR. The workers of the aviation industry, of Aeroflot, and the amateur airmen of DOSAAF, greet Air Force Day with new labor successes.

The years pass. Many of those with whom one served and fought are now in the reserve or in retirement. But it is they who laid the foundations for the present-day might of our military aviation. It is they who gave examples of steadfastness and heroism in battles for the homeland. And today, when the country honors its airborne heroes, I would like to express to veterans special gratitude and recognition for their courage and valor, for their selfless work to strengthen the airborne might of our fatherland, for their energetic participation in the military-patriotic upbringing of young people.

Dear Comrades, I cordially greet you on this holiday, USSR Air Force Day. On this solemn day, Air Force servicemen give the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and our people their assurance that they will continue to resolutely and persistently conquer the heights of aerial skill, seek high combat readiness of forces, discharge their patriotic and internationalist duty with dignity and honor, and reliably defend the gains of socialism, and the sacred borders of our fatherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

AIR FORCE MAIN STAFF CHIEF PANKIN INTERVIEWED

LD191132 Moscow International Service in Polish 1300 GMT 18 Aug 85

[Interview with Colonel General of Aviation Valentin Pankin, chief of the Main Staff of the USSR Air Forces, by unidentified correspondent; Pankin remarks in Russian fading to superimposed Polish translation -- live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Soviet Air Force Day is celebrated today, 18 August. To mark the occasion, Colonel General of Aviation Valentin Pankin, chief of the Main Staff of the Air Forces of the Soviet Union, is at the Moscow radio microphone.

[Pankin] Air Force Day is the official holiday of all those who work in aviation; of those who construct and build aircraft as well as of those who service them on the ground and, of course, of those who fly in them. Aviation plays a particularly large role in the Soviet Union's national economy. It has been for a long time now a separate, highly developed branch of the economy.

[Correspondent] Air Force Day in the Soviet Union is also the holiday of military airmen, and therefore your day, general. Now, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany and militarist Japan in WWII, it is fitting that we recall the contribution made by the Soviet Air Forces to the victory.

[Pankin] Fascist Germany made a surprise attack on the Soviet Union on 22 June 1941. In the first days of the war, Soviet airmen already showed their best abilities, courageously deterring the enemy, who at the time had great technical superiority.

[Correspondent] What are the Soviet Air Forces like now, 40 years after the war?

[Pankin] Since that time, Soviet aviation has reached a qualitatively new level in its development. Modern aircraft are capable of covering enormous distances both in the stratosphere as well as at a minimal altitude. The range and speed which they can reach vary from several dozen kilometers per hour to several thousand kilometers. No atmospheric disturbances can hinderthem from completing even the most complicated combat tasks. The basis of the combat potential of the Soviet Air Forces consists of supersonic aircraft for transporting missiles and bombers, with a large cargo capacity and long flight-range. They are capable of attacking enemy objects with missiles without a risk of endangering themselves by a strike on the part of his antiaircraft defense measures.

[Correspondent] However, in improving its air forces, the Land of the Soviets aims for strictly defensive goals.

[Pankin] The Soviet Union was never the initiator of the arms race. This race was provoked and speeded up by the United States. It was the United States that was the first and so far the only side to use nuclear weapons, dropping the atom bomb on 6 and 9 August 1945 from aircraft on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It is known that this barbaric, inhumanly cruel act was not dictated by any necessity of a military nature. Presently, the U.S. Administration is trying to take military operations into space. It is working on the plans for "star wars". It is understandable that Soviet military power cannot be less than the force of any means of possible aggression. All the Soviet people receive with approval and support the policy persistently implemented by the CPSU and the Soviet Government, which aims to halt the arms race, and turn back that race. The Land of the Soviets is taking serious, unilateral steps in this direction. However,those steps are not, unfortunately, meeting with the proper response from the U.S. Administration. The most recent example of this is the fact that, since 6 August, the Soviet Union has stopped carrying out all types of nuclear explosions. What did Washington reply to that? Unfortunately, it looks as if they are searching for the best ways to evade replying, in order to be able to continue nuclear arms tests. In turn, we military airmen, just like the soldiers of all other arms of the Soviet Armed Forces, hold it to be our professional and civic duty to strengthen the country's defense system, to defend the peaceful work of the Soviet people, and to guarantee security for our allies and friends.